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ABSTRACT

The student textbook describes voter registration, nominations, political campaigns, and elections in Georgia. It also shows how young citizens can participate in politics to solve problems which affect them directly. Although the textbook tells a fictional story about students within a city, the issues and information presented are truthful accounts of the way the election process works in Georgia. The textbook is arranged into five sections. In the first section, the students are involved in a political problem called "Save the Trimble River" which is being polluted by a chemical plant. This provides the impetus to get involved in the political process and support the nomination and election of a candidate who will fight the pollution problem. The process of registration is investigated in section two and reinforced with a game in which the players try to meet the requirements of voter registration. Section three deals with qualifications and the process of nomination while chapter four focuses on campaigns and primaries. The last section uses a political election game to engage teams in a fight to gain a majority of votes for their candidates. Each of the five sections includes a bibliography of print and media to add variety to the program. The "Think About This" in each chapter engages the students in thought provoking questions, case studies, and activities in both the classroom and the community. Numerous charts, forms, and cartoons enhance the textbook. The program can serve as a model for other states. (Author/SH)

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Making Your Vote Count

Registration, Campaigns and Elections in Georgia

★ ★ ★ ★

A Student Textbook
by Mary Hepburn

Institute of Government, University of Georgia 1976

SP 010 483

FOREWORD

There is a great need for civic education for Georgia students. In response to this need, the Institute of Government of the University of Georgia is preparing curriculum materials which state school teachers and students may use to learn more about Georgia government. Such materials may partially counter the state's traditionally poor record of political participation, as evidenced by its having one of the lowest election turnout rates in the country.

The Institute is pleased to present *Making Your Vote Count: Registration, Campaigns, and Elections in Georgia*. Not only does the book describe voting registration, nominations, political campaigns, and elections in Georgia, but it also shows how young citizens can utilize political participation to solve problems which affect them directly. The textbook tells a fictional story about students within a city, but the issues and information presented are truthful accounts of the way the election process works in Georgia.

Dr. Mary A. Hepburn, the author of this book, is associate professor of social science education in the University of Georgia College of Education. Research assistance was provided by Edwin L. Jackson, Institute governmental associate. Ann Blum edited and supervised production of this revised edition. Robbie Rowe was responsible for the page and cover design, and Toni Akin did the typesetting.

Delmer D. Dunn, Director
Institute of Government
January 1976

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CHAPTER ONE

"Save the Trimble River"

A Political Problem

The deafening ring of the bell shattered the quiet of the main hall and signaled the end of the day's classes at Middletown High School. Throngs of students emerged from the classroom, filling the halls with a myriad sounds and activities–talking, shuffling, laughing, dropping books, and rattling locker doors.

The east hall seemed especially crowded to Kathy as she maneuvered a zig-zag path from her senior English classroom toward Tom's locker. As she approached, she could see Tom arguing animatedly with his friends Rick and Billy.

"Where else can all the kids swim this summer?" Tom demanded. "Where the heck can we go fishing? Trimble River is the only place we have in this town for swimming."

"Tom's right," Billy said. "We've been swimming and fishing in Trimble River all our lives. Now there's a pile of rotten smelling scum floating down the river! Crown Chemical is really messing things up!"

"Aw, c'mon Billy, who's gonna worry about swimming?" Rick protested. "A lot of us graduate in June and Crown Chemical's brought good jobs to this area. I applied for a job out there a couple of weeks ago, and. . ."

"But Rick. . ."

"What are you guys arguing about?" Kathy broke in.

"It's the new chemical plant," Billy tried to give Kathy a quick explanation. "In Mr. Morgan's class we were talking about pollution, and Tom told about all the dye and junk in Trimble River floating down from the chemical plant. Some other kids said the river is getting so bad that the fish are dying, and that we won't be able to swim at City Park this summer."

Billy picked up three notebooks and began balancing them on his head, walking around in front of the locker. Billy was *always* balancing something on his head.

"But the chemical plant is way outside the city limits," said Kathy. "How can it hurt the river at City Park?"

Tom pushed his locker closed and waved his hand in the air. "They dump all this stuff in the river up there and it floats down to Middletown."

"They've only been operating up there about a year and the river is already a mess!" Billy agreed.

"They have to use the river water. That's why they built where they did," Rick shook his head at Tom and Billy. "Look, why start a fight with Crown? It's a big company, they've brought good jobs to Middletown, and I've heard they're going to expand."

Billy held up his arm and glanced at his watch. "Peace, you guys! It's time for baseball practice," he said, pulling the notebooks off his head and beckoning to Rick.

"Okay, Tom, rest your turkey brain," Rick warned. "I'll take you on tomorrow!"

Billy and Rick nodded goodbye to Kathy and Tom and started down the hall toward the locker rooms.

Walking home from school, Tom complained to Kathy about the condition of the river at City Park.

"It ticks me off, Kathy. Sure, the people around here are happy to have Crown build a big new plant. Sure, there are good jobs and all of Middletown will probably make out fine. But a big company like that ought to be able to do something about the scum in the river. When you go upstream a ways, you should see the dead fish. And smell the river! Who's gonna swim in it? They're murdering our river!"

"All right, but what can a small group of high school seniors do about something as big as that?" Kathy questioned.

Tom stopped walking, kicked at a stone, and turned to Kathy. "You know what we can do? We can demonstrate. We can get Middletown High kids together in a big march in front of the chemical plant. We could make signs. Maybe we could have a sit-in on their front steps. We can show them we're mad at them for dumping chemicals in the river!"

Kathy frowned and looked down at her shoes. "I don't know if that will make the river clean again. Can they actually stop using the river water? And, Tom, won't they laugh us off as a group of wild kids?"

"It ought to make them sit up and take notice," insisted Tom. "Maybe we could get a hundred students out there."

"I'm afraid our parents and other people in this town wouldn't support us. And without their support we'd get nowhere. It might even backfire, Tom. Isn't there anything else we can do?"

Kathy was still concerned about what to do about City Park when she talked to her father that evening. From his newspaper reading her father was aware of the problem in other parts of Georgia, but he was surprised to learn that pollution had already reached City Park. He explained to Kathy that pollution was becoming a statewide political issue, and he told her about what the local candidates for the state legislature had said on the issue.

"You see, Bob Kinney, the Democrat who has been in the State Senate for many years, is not seeking reelection this year. Several people are interested in the job. John Hanes, one of the announced Democratic candidates from this district, has spoken out boldly for increasing the funds for the State's Environmental Protection Division. George Johnson, another Democratic candidate seeking the same nomination to the State Senate, has voiced his opposition to strong state regulation. As far as I know, the third declared candidate, Fred Barber, the only Republican, has had nothing to say about river pollution."

"Daddy, do you think those men would care about our swimming place?"

PRIMARY AND GENERAL ELECTIONS

The *primary election* is held before the general election. It provides an opportunity for voters of each political party to choose the candidates who will run for office from their party in the general election. The primary is held on the second Tuesday in August in each even-numbered year in Georgia.

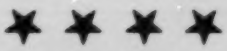
If no one candidate receives a majority of the votes in his party, then a *runoff primary* must be held. When necessary, the runoff primary is held three weeks after the primary.

The *general election* is the decisive contest for political office, and usually involves candidates from two or more political parties. It is held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

"If the Trimble River is getting as grimy as you say, Hanes should be interested in this as a campaign issue in the primary. He lives in the next county and they have their river problems, too. Maybe Barber would become interested in this issue. He lives right here in Williams County."

"Let me test my brain, Dad. The primary is when the parties vote to choose candidates to run in the regular elections, right? But when *is* this primary?"

"Well you learned a little something at school," her father teased. "The primary is held in mid-August, the general election is in November. You know, Kathy, this year is the first year you are eligible to participate. Maybe this is a way to get something done about City Park. Had you and Tom and the rest of the gang ever considered a summer of political campaigning?"



The boys stood near Tom's locker listening to Kathy explain about the senatorial campaign as a way to fight pollution in the Trimble River. Her friend Sue stood by her, nodding and agreeing. Sue had heard it all early that morning, and Kathy was as enthusiastic as she had been then.

"When Dad suggested that we get into a political campaign, it hit me. Wow, this year I'll be eighteen!" Kathy said. "And most of the senior class will be able to vote this fall. We could 'campaign' to save our park!"

Rick was unimpressed with the campaign idea. He just rubbed his chin and restated his view that nothing could be done about the river.

Billy liked the idea. He had been balancing a catcher's mitt with an apple in it on top of his head. "I don't know about messing with politics," he said, "but my dad knows Hanes and likes him. I think Hanes was in the Georgia Senate once before. He ought to know what we can do to save our swimming place." He nudged Tom with his elbow.

Tom was not convinced. "Here it's April. A political campaign would take months and months, but we could organize a demonstration in about a week!"

"But Tom," Kathy argued, "People will think we're just 'rabble rousers,' demonstrating just to demonstrate. That's what they said about the kids in Atlanta last month."

"It's still worth a try," Tom insisted. "It's the fast way to get the company and the town to take notice of what's happening on the river."

Rick spoke out, "Cool it, Tom. A bunch of high school kids demonstrating will just make folks laugh. I told you Middletown needs Crown Chemical. Very few townspeople will be on your side."

Nevertheless, Tom was caught up in the idea. He slung his sweater over his shoulder.

"Listen, I could call a meeting of all kids interested in saving the City Park swimming area. If we meet after school next Monday, I bet we could get this thing rolling. We'll let Crown and everyone know that chemicals are ruining our park!"

Sue was won over. She volunteered to make some "way-out" signs. Billy said he would talk to the boys on the baseball team, and Kathy finally agreed to help out by rounding up seniors for the meeting. But Rick said he was staying out of it.

"Have fun, you kooks. Hope you can save the river. Just don't get arrested!" Rick picked up his books and moved off down the hall.

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About eighty students were marching in front of Crown Chemical on the following Friday afternoon. They had driven out to the plant in cars and trucks, and they had begun their march shortly before closing time at the plant. Many carried brightly colored signs bearing anti-pollution slogans. When it was closing time, the students sat down in front of the exit door by the parking lot and chanted, "Stop! Stop! Stop pollution!"

Employees leaving the building had to walk through or around the students or use the other doors. Some members of the plant executive staff heard the chanting and came out for a short while to survey the situation, read the signs, and talk to a few students. Eventually, when it appeared that almost everyone had left the plant, the girls and boys gathered up their signs and climbed back into the cars and trucks to return to Middletown.

Over the weekend Tom and his friends read the local newspaper closely to see how much attention their demonstration had received. Tom was disappointed to find only a brief news article in *The Middletown Daily Herald.* He was especially disappointed that the intentions of the demonstrators were not understood. The article did not relate the sit-in to the condition of the water at City Park; it just noted that the students were against pollution. Most upsetting was a letter to the editor condemning the students for their behavior and for "obstructing the exit of workers" at the chemical plant.

"That really ticks me off," complained Tom at school on Monday. "We did no harm and it was for a good cause—for our town. People don't understand. Nobody pays attention except people who want to grouch!"

"Didn't I tell you?" Rick chimed in.

Billy was balancing his English Literature books on his head and walking an invisible line.

"Yeah, I don't think it worked, man. Did you see that 'veep' or 'big exec' or whatever he was? He was smiling and telling the other guy that we all had spring fever! Real smart!"

Tom just grumbled. He was scratching his head, obviously caught up in his own thoughts.

"Well, I don't know. Maybe we ought to talk to some of those politician guys. Kathy's all for it. Even Mr. Morgan thought it was a cool idea. Maybe these guys running for the Georgia Senate can figure out what to do about Trimble River."

"Politicians. I wonder how much they care about City Park?" mused Rick.

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When Tom phoned George Johnson, he received an invitation for the whole group to come to Johnson's farm that evening. Johnson was friendly and seemed interested in the pollution problem. He served cokes and sat and talked with the group about City Park.

Johnson agreed that the river must be cleaned up, but he said that the best way to do this would be through conferences between local leaders and company officials to encourage the company to initiate its own controls on waste-dumping in the river.

"No citizens' group has approached them yet," he said, explaining his point of view. "We haven't given them a chance. Crown Chemical is a part of the county community. The directors and employees live around here. This is a local problem which should be settled locally. The state government shouldn't get into this. Statewide regulation only complicates things for everybody. It's in the best interests of the company and community to avoid rigid state regulation."

Johnson told them that people who voted for him could be assured that he would try to solve the problem without state interference. He urged those students who were eligible to register and to vote for him in the primary.

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A few days later Tom and Billy talked with John Hanes at his law office. Billy's father had arranged the visit and had driven the boys to Westown, just over the county line. Hanes was amiable and welcomed them to his office cheerfully. However, he became very serious and business-like when Tom began to describe the condition of the Trimble River. Hanes had been unaware that there were signs of pollution as far downstream as Middletown's City Park, and he was somewhat angered by the information. He shook his head and complained that the legislature should have voted more power for the Division of Environmental Protection in the state's Department of Natural Resources.

"Unless they are regulated by law, many companies treat pollution prevention as an unnecessary expense. This is not just a local problem, it is happening all over Georgia. The legislature must be urged to provide more funds and strengthen the Division of Environmental Protection soon. This is the only effective way to prevent Crown and other industrial plants from doing more damage to our rivers and streams! If I can get elected, I'll do everything I can to get this rolling in the legislature."

Hanes told Billy and Tom that he would certainly take up the City Park issue in his senatorial campaign. He asked them if he could count on their support. He would like not only to receive their votes but to have them and their friends help in his campaign. The boys agreed to talk it over and let him know.

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Meanwhile Rick, whose parents were both members of the Republican Party, made an appointment to talk to Fred Barber in his feed company office in downtown Middletown. Tom and Billy went with Rick to hear what Barber had to say. Fred Barber had an easy, friendly manner and a good sense of humor. The boys liked him immediately. He was pleased to find high school students interested in political issues. He talked with them for a long time.

Barber had not made any public statements on the issue because he had not decided what action should be taken. He explained why he was inclined not to make a big issue of it and would rather encourage self-regulation by the company.

"If we force immediate large expenses on the company for cleaning up the river, they may find it costs them more than it's worth. We don't want to drive them out of here. Too many local people depend on Crown for their livelihood."

Rick spoke out in agreement, but Tom questioned Barber further.

Barber continued, "Another side to this is the cost of expanded governmental regulation to the taxpayers. I believe that without any change in the present setup the Division of Environmental Protection could motivate Crown to gradually invest in some kind of filtering system that would eventually cut down chemical pollution up there. I don't believe we need an elaborate, expensive regulatory agency."

His arguments were convincing, and Rick voiced enthusiastic support. Billy asked a few questions about probable costs, and Tom just listened quietly.

Like the other candidates, Fred Barber urged the boys to register as soon as possible and take part in his political campaign.

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That Friday evening–a warm, spring evening–Billy, Sue, Kathy, Rick, and Tom sat on Kathy's front porch talking about the candidates.

"Hanes showed us that the problem not only needs lots of publicity," Tom was explaining to Kathy, "but it needs the force of

legislation, too. It turns out that City Park isn't the only recreation area threatened by industrial growth. Something has to be done for the whole state."

Rick cleared his throat. "I hate to always disagree with you, Tom, but I think that both Barber and Johnson have a good point: we have to try to keep up good feelings between the company and all the people around here. The company may be more than willing to do something about the river if they are approached in the right way."

"I think Hanes is right." Billy picked up some pillows off the porch swing and went into his balancing act. "You can't sit around and wait for a company to enforce regulations on itself. They may not want to spend the money. I'd like to support him in the primary and see if he can win the Democratic nomination over Johnson. Then maybe he can beat Barber."

"Gee, how many elections does it take?" Sue was perplexed.

Tom replied, "Two. Maybe even three. The primary, possibly a runoff primary, and the general election."

Tom spun out in front of Billy, causing the pillows to topple.

"Okay, so we get into the Hanes campaign," Billy said. "And you know who we can start campaigning on? Good Ole Rick, Mr. Crown Chemical himself!"

They all laughed, and Rick put up a mild protest. "Man, if you had a job there next August, you'd think differently too! Anyway, if I campaign, it will be for Barber."

All the boys started arguing at once. Kathy finally broke in.

"Cool it, y'all. The first thing we have to do is to register. We can't even vote unless we're registered. And we should get all the seniors who are old enough to register too."

"How do you do that, Kathy? Where do you go to register?" Sue asked.

"I'm not exactly sure, but I'll find out."

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Think About This

1. The pollution of the Trimble River was a serious problem for the young people of Middletown. In an effort to save City Park, Tom and his friends considered two different types of action.
   a. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each of these alternatives?
   b. Can you think of other alternative actions?
2. Rick tends to disagree with Tom on each choice of action. What factors do you think are influencing Rick's choices?
3. Consider Billy's point of view (a) in regard to the demonstration and (b) in regard to supporting a political candidate. What influences do you think affect Billy's decisions?
4. The three candidates all state their views briefly. What differences do you see between Hanes, Johnson, and Barber and the way they would deal with the pollution problem?
5. Tom suggested that there might be three elections before the State Senator was selected—the primary, runoff primary, and general election. Find out the actual dates for each of these elections for the next state election year in Georgia. (This information can be obtained from the Office of the Secretary of State in Atlanta or from the office of the elections registrar in your county.)
6. Look over the chart below:
   a. How has the number of registered voters in Georgia changed since 1960? What national and statewide voting reforms may have influenced the increase in registration?
   b. What percent of Georgia's 4.6 million people is eligible to vote? What percent of the eligible voting age population is actually registered? (*Statistical Abstracts* and other reference volumes will be helpful.)

NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS IN GEORGIA*
1960 – 1974

1960 - 1,302,139	1968 - 1,960,436
1962 - 1,364,988	1970 - 1,961,013
1964 - 1,669,778	1972 - 2,167,888
1966 - 1,763,486	1974 - 2,090,267

*Source: Elections Division, Office of the Secretary of the State of Georgia

Chapter One Resources

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND ARTICLES

J. C. Bonner, *Georgia: A Student's Guide to Localized History* 1965 (New York: Teacher's College Press, Columbia University). See chapters on "Modern Georgia" and "Political and Social Problems."

Do You Know the ABC's of Georgia's Government? (League of Women Voters of Georgia, 3121 Maple Drive, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30305).

Parties and Politics in Georgia (League of Women Voters of Georgia, 3121 Maple Drive, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30305).

Register Now 1975 (State Elections Division, State Capitol, Atlanta, Georgia 30334). Co-sponsored by the Georgia Commission for the National Bicentennial Celebration.

State of Georgia: Congressional, Senatorial and House Districts (Office of the Secretary of State, State Capitol, Atlanta, Georgia 30334).

FILMS

Tellin' The World 10 min., color. Describes the political potential of the youth vote and encourages 18-21 year olds to use their voting power by registration and voting participation. (1972). Available on free loan from the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Department of Education, 2800 N. Sheridan Road, Chicago, Illinois 60657.

Responsibilities of American Citizenship 13 min., black & white, No. 4471. Presents the advantages of understanding and participating in the political life of the local community, state, and nation. Available to schools registered for film service from the Audio-Visual Unit of the Georgia Department of Education, Atlanta, Georgia 30334.

Voting at Eighteen 14 min., color. The 26th Amendment has provided young people with a potential voice in numerous current issues such as environmental, urban, and educational problems. This film stresses that by registering, finding out about the candidates, and then utilizing their voting power, they can have some influence on government. (1972). Rental $6.50. Available from the Instructional Services Center, Audio-Visual Services, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina, 29208.

The Young Vote: Power, Politics and Participation 15 min., color. An examination of disillusionment, apathy, involvement, idealism, and commitment. Raises questions about young people's attitudes toward voting, politics, and the democratic process. (1972). Rental $7.50 from the Instructional Services Center, Audio-Visual Services, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina, 29208.

CHAPTER TWO

"Getting Into the Act"

Registration

On a hot, sunny, May day the Middletown "Middies" faced the Newton "Tigers" in the area play-off baseball game. Kathy and Tom were in the bleachers cheering for Billy, Rick, and the rest of the Middie players.

Sue walked back and forth in front of the bleachers waving popcorn boxes. The cheerleaders were selling popcorn to raise money for new fall uniforms. Sue spotted Kathy and Tom and climbed up several rows to them.

"Okay, get your super-popped corn here for twenty cents," Sue said. "I'll give your date a special: Two boxes for forty cents!!"

"Boo! Down with the cheerleaders! Selling stale popcorn!" Tom teased. "All right, we'll help the cause. Two boxes, please."

Sue passed the two boxes. As she made change, she questioned Kathy. "Hey, did you find out about registering to vote? I want to go with you so that I know what to do after I'm eighteen. My birthday is only two weeks away!"

"Right, Sue, I'd better get on that. Mr. Morgan said we could have time in social studies class to talk about how and when to register. I am supposed to report, and I haven't done anything about it yet. Guess I'll have to give up walking home with Tom tomorrow and go to the city hall after seventh period."

"Aw, poor Tom-baby," cooed Sue.

Tom threw a few kernels of popcorn at her. Sue ducked and climbed down the bleachers.

"See you tomorrow, Kathy."

★ ★ ★ ★

Kathy and Sue had walked past the Williams County Courthouse hundreds of times before. Yet, as they approached the old stone building with its silver dome glistening in the sunlight, they could not help but stare at it as if they had never seen it before. They climbed the steep stone steps and pulled open the huge old wooden door into the main corridor. Inside it was cool and dark. They stood in the hallway, peering around, blinking their eyes, and waiting for their vision to adjust to the change from the brightness outdoors.

REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

1. You must be a U. S. citizen.
2. You must be at least eighteen years old to *vote* in a primary or general election. However, you may *register* in the six month period before your eighteenth birthday.
3. You are no longer required to reside in the state or county a minimum length of time. Such requirements were found unconstitutional in April 1972.
4. You should register in the county where you live. You are not allowed to vote in a county where you do not reside, even if you own property there.
5. If you move from one county to another, you should apply to the registrar of your *new* county of residence to have your registration transferred.
6. You must apply in person to the registrar or certified deputy registrar in your county at least thirty days before a regular primary or a general election.
7. You must not have been convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, bribery, larceny, or other serious crimes.
8. You must be of sound mind, i.e., not legally declared to be mentally ill.
9. Registration is permanent if you vote in at least one primary or one general election within a three year period. If you do not, your name will be dropped from the voting lists. Then you must register again in order to vote.

There are important exceptions to the above requirements. Some of these are:

1. If you are required to be away from your home county with the armed forces, in college, or for some other good reason such as physical disability, you may apply for absentee registration by mail.
2. You may *transfer* your registration from one Georgia county to another Georgia county up to fifteen days before a primary or general election.

"Kathy, I've been in this place only once before. I came with Mom once to get the license plates for our car."

"I've been here only a few times myself. Once when I was just a little kid I came in with my Dad when he paid property taxes. And when I was in ninth grade my civics class came over here and sat in on a trial in the superior court—back there," Kathy gestured.

They found a directory of offices on the wall at the foot of the stairway and looked for "Registrar." They found the office listed under "Board of Registrars."

"Room 204," Kathy said, "that must be up on the second floor."

They climbed the imposing, dark-wood stairway and found the room. Once in the office, Sue, who claimed she felt silly asking a lot of questions, pushed Kathy to do the talking. Kathy stepped up to the secretary and explained what she wanted to know and why. The secretary introduced Kathy to Mr. Free, a pleasant-faced, grey-haired clerk behind the long counter. He greeted the girls cordially and offered to help them register.

Mr. Free showed Kathy and Sue a registration form like the one on page 16. He explained that anyone eligible to register should just come into the office of the Board of Registrars, fill out the information, and take an oath that the information is true.

He explained to them what "eligible to register" meant: "You may file a registration form up to six months before reaching your eighteenth birthday. However, you may not actually vote in the Georgia primary or general election unless you have turned eighteen by election day. If you are not eligible to vote in time for the primary, then you are not allowed to vote in the runoff primary. Generally registration officials close the registration books thirty days before a primary or a general election."

He gave each girl a printed summary of the requirements for registration and voting in Georgia.

Sue read halfway through the summary and exclaimed, "Kathy, I get it. I can register with you today! I don't have to wait the two weeks until my birthday because it says you can register in the six months before you turn eighteen."

After each girl gave the clerk the necessary information for the voter registration form, Mr. Free typed it in. Each girl then swore that the information was the truth and signed the form.

Mr. Free warned the girls that if any registered voter failed to vote in either a primary or general election for three successive years, the registration would expire, and then the person would have to register again.

FORM OF APPLICATION

Registration cards for use by persons other than absentee applicants shall be substantially the following form and contain all of the following, but the Registrars may require additional information and provide for its inclusion on the card. The form may be printed on cards or on separate sheets of paper. 34-609(a).

REGISTRATION CARD

Name _____
(printed or typed) (First) (Middle or initial) (Maiden) (Last)

Election District _____

Mailing Address _____

Age _____ Place of Birth _____
(Town or City) (County) (State)

Date of Birth _____ Sex _____
(Month) (Day) (Year)

Color of Eyes _____ Color of Hair _____

Weight _____ Height _____ Race _____

Occupation _____

Social Security No. _____
(If known at the time of application)

Mother's Maiden Name _____

Father's Name _____

Will assistance in voting be required in the manner permitted by Section 34-1312?

(Yes) (No)

Georgia, _____ County.

I do swear (or affirm) that I am a citizen of the United States and of the State of Georgia; that I am a resident of this State and of this County; that I am at least eighteen years of age, or will be on the _____ day of _____, 19___; that I possess the qualifications of an elector required by the laws of this State; that I am not registered to vote in any other county; that I am not registered to vote under any other name; that I have correctly answered the questions appearing elsewhere on this card under the words: "Questions Propounded to Applicant"; and that the information contained elsewhere on this card is true.

(Sign here) _____
Signature shall be the same as name appearing elsewhere on card.

Sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____, 19___.

_____
(Deputy) Registrar

Questions Propounded to Applicant

Have you ever been convicted in any court of competent jurisdiction of treason against the State, of embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, bribery or larceny, or of any crime involving moral turpitude, punishable by the laws of this State with imprisonment in the penitentiary? If so, what was the offense, the place and court of conviction and the approximate date? If so, and if pardoned, what was the date of the pardon?

_____
Board of Registrars

By: _____

(The space above shall be marked approved or rejected after the examination of the applicant's qualification).

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ABSENTEE REGISTRATION

The registration cards for use by applicants for absentee registration shall be in substantially the same form as the regular registration card, except that the affidavit and "Questions Propounded to Applicant" portions shall be eliminated and in lieu thereof the following form of affidavit shall be used: (34-609(b))

I do swear (or affirm) that I am a citizen of the United States and of the State of Georgia; that I am a resident of this State and of this County; that I am at least eighteen years of age, or will be on the_____day of_____, 19____; that my residence for voting purposes is located at_____ _____in such County; that my temporary address outside of this State is_____; or that I am otherwise qualified to register by absentee registration for the following reason_____ _____; that I possess the qualifications of an elector required by the Constitution of the State of Georgia; that I am not registered to vote in any other County; that I am not registered to vote under any other name; that I have never been convicted in any court of competent jurisdiction of treason against the State of Georgia, of embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, bribery or larceny, or of any crime involving moral turpitude, punishable by the laws of the State of Georgia with imprisonment in the penitentiary, or if so convicted, that I have been pardoned; and that the information contained elsewhere on this card is true.

(Sign here)_____
(Signature shall be the same as name appearing elsewhere on card.)

(This affidavit or affirmation must be sworn to or affirmed before an official authorized to administer oaths by the law of the place of executing this application.)

Sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me this_____day of_____, 19____.

_____
(Signature of official administering oath)

_____
(Typed or printed name and office of official)

_____
(Typed or printed identification number, if any, and address of such official if security requirements permit)

Sue gestured dramatically, "It's like you have to keep your registration alive by voting or it will die of neglect!"

Mr. Free grinned and said he guessed they had the idea.

As the girls were leaving the office, Sue reminded Kathy to return to the counter and ask for some sample registration forms to pass around the Government class. Mr. Free was getting the sample forms out of a drawer when he suddenly had an idea.

"Say, you could talk to your principal about serving as deputy registrar and carrying on registration right over there at Middletown High!" He began to thumb through some pages of a booklet. "Let me show you this part of the election code."

He turned the book around and pointed to a section. Kathy and Sue read:

> Each principal or assistant principal of every public or private high school and the director of each area vocational school in this State shall be a deputy to the Board of Registrars for the purpose of registering as electors only those qualified applicants who are enrolled students within the principal's school or employed by the school. (Georgia Election Code, Section 34-604)

"Great! We'll have to talk to Mr. Watkins, our principal. This would really make it easier for members of the senior class to get registered."

Sue and Kathy left the courthouse feeling rather important as new members of the electorate. It dawned on Kathy that she had reached "the age of majority." Voting was one of several new rights which she had obtained by turning eighteen. At the same time she knew that she would be assuming greater responsibilities for her actions.

"Sue, do you realize that you have only two weeks as a non-adult? "

But Sue did not notice the nostalgia in Kathy's comment. Sue was too pleased about having accomplished what she had imagined would be a difficult task in the big, old courthouse.

"Yeah, but I have registered, and now I can help other students register to vote too!"

(Changes in the method of registering to vote in Georgia could occur soon. Note the newspaper article on the opposite page.)

Registration by Mail Of Voters Is Studied

ATLANTA (UPI) – A proposal to let Georgia voters register by mail will be studied this afternoon by two legislative committees looking for ways to make voting a bit easier, in the hope that more people will vote.

A nationwide "postcard registration" bill has been pending before Congress for a few years, but Rep. John Greer, D-Atlanta, proposed adopting the idea at the state level.

Basically, the bill would allow a form of "absentee registration," much like voters who are away from home on election day can now cast absentee ballots.

The House State of the Republic Committee and the Senate Committee on Economy, Reorganization and Efficiency in Government are winding up two days of joint hearings on proposals for making registration forms uniform throughout the 159 counties and expediting the voting registration process for Georgians.

The two committees Tuesday gave informal approval to a standardized registration form which would delete some useless information such as the voter's weight and hair color, which registrars said are not reliable forms of identification because they are so subject to change.

The committees also proposed a two-year extension of the purge period for knocking non-voting citizens out of registration rolls. Existing law provides that anyone not voting for three years will be removed from the rolls, but the committees proposed a five-year limit–in effect, letting voters sit out one election without being ineligible for the next one.

Assistant Attorney General Dorothy Kirkley said the standardized form would also include the voter's date of birth, rather than age.

"For some reason, registrars have found that a lot of people would rather put down their date of birth than say how old they are," she said.

The proposals to purge the rolls every five years, rather than at three-year periods, caused some brief debate, although it drew only one dissenting vote.

"People who vote only occasionally are usually the uninformed voters," said Rep. Claude Tolbert, R-Decatur. "They may come out just to vote for one candidate, but then they usually cast a straight party vote and it influences all the other offices on the ballot."

Rep. Mobley Howell, D-Blakely, said he agreed with Tolbert that anyone not interested in voting in three years should be removed from the registration rolls, but said the trend toward making it easier to register dictates the five-year purge.

"On the one hand, everybody's pushing for easier registration–there's no literacy requirement or any kind of qualification at all," he said. "But on the other hand, you're talking about throwing people off the list every three years, if they skip one general election."

Gwinnett Daily News, *November 5, 1975, p. 1.*

Think About This

1. In mid-May Kathy worked with a group of five students in her social studies class to prepare and report information on how to register to vote. Mr. Morgan urged the group to consider a variety of ways of presenting the information in class—posters, skits, question and answer sessions, etc. Can you think of an interesting way to tell your class how, when, and where to register to vote in your county? Why not arrange with your teacher to work with several other students to do this in your social studies class?

2. By the end of May, many students at Middletown High were wondering if they would be eligible to register and vote. Consider each of the following cases:
   a. Randy will reach "the age of majority" on November 1. May he vote in the national election that month? When is Randy eligible to register? What rights does a young person gain when he reaches "the age of majority?"
   b. Janet, who is a friend of Kathy's, wants to work in the summer campaign for Hanes. Her eighteenth birthday is in September. Will she be eligible to register before the August primary? May she vote in the primary or runoff primary?
   c. Dean moved to Middletown in August 1974, the same month he became eighteen. Could he register to vote in the state primary election in 1974? In the general election?
   d. Roberto moved to Middletown from Mexico City, Mexico in 1966. He became a naturalized citizen in 1971. He will be eighteen on October 1. Is he eligible to register and vote in the Georgia primary election? In the general election?
   e. Jimmy was on the baseball team with Rick and Billy last year. Just after he turned eighteen, he dropped out of school. Unfortunately, last summer Jimmy got involved with bad company, and along with two other boys, he stole a car and was caught and convicted of larceny. What effect will this incident have on his eligibility to register and vote?
   f. Carla had her eighteenth birthday in May. She has lived in Middletown all of her life. If she goes to the registrar's office on August 1, will she be allowed to register to vote in the August primary?

3. Each political party tries to get all possible supporters to register to vote and to keep up their registration. Members of the party organization try to contact everyone in an assigned district.

a. Find out how each political party is organized locally in your county and how the party assists the state and national organizations. You might do this by arranging to interview a person who is active in one of the local party organizations.
b. Find out the methods used by party workers to encourage people to register and vote.

4. In Mr. Morgan's class Jessie raised the question of why registration is needed at all. "When we are eighteen, why can't we just go to the polls with some proof that we are eighteen and vote? "
   a. What problems might arise if there were no registration?
   b. What reasons can you give to support a systematic registration process?

5. Do the high schools in your community carry on voting registration each year as allowed by the *Georgia Election Code*? (Check with the county registrar or school principal to learn this information.)
   a. Organize an information campaign to promote the registration of young potential voters. Posters, announcements, and skits may be used to dramatize the campaign in and out of high schools.

6. Divide into small groups to play *The Registration Game.* Instructions are on page 23. After each group has had a winner, discuss the ways in which the game helps you learn the registration requirements and the ways in which the game is "just a game."

Chapter Two Resources

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND ARTICLES

Absentee Voting for Georgia Citizens 1968 (League of Women Voters of Georgia, 3121 Maple Drive, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30305).

Ellis G. Arnall, "Admitting Youth to Citizenship–Why Georgians Took the Lead in Extending the Franchise to Eighteen-year Olds." *State Government* Vol. 16 (October 1943) 203-204.

F. L. Burdette, "Lowering the Voting Age in Georgia." *South Atlantic Quarterly* Vol. 44 (July 1945) 300-307.

Ellis Moulter Coulter, *Georgia: A Short History* 1960 (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press). Especially Chapter 32.

Georgia Election Code and State Election Board Rules as Amended through 1975 1975 (Office of the Secretary of State, State Capitol, Atlanta, Georgia 30334).

How to Conduct a Registration Campaign 1967 (Southern Regional Council, Inc., 52 Fairlie Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303).

How to Register and Vote in Georgia 1969 (League of Women Voters of Georgia, 3121 Maple Drive, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30305).

Register Now: Protect Your Right to Vote 1975 (Office of the Secretary of State and State Elections Division, State Capitol, Atlanta, Georgia 30334).

FILMS

First Tuesday After the First Monday (No. AFIF 171) 20 min. Traces the history of presidential voting in the United States. Depicts the development of the two-party system, the caucus, the absentee ballot, and women's voting rights. Shows how cross-country campaigning has grown from whistle stops to modern air travel and television debates, and stresses the importance of every eligible person exercising his voting right. (1967). Free loan from the Department of Air Force, USAF Central A-V Library, AF Audio-Visual Center, Norton AFB, California 92409. (Book at least three weeks in advance and include both serial number and title.) Also available from Department of the Army film libraries at Ft. Benning, Georgia 31905, Ft. Stewart, Georgia 31313, or Ft. Gordon, Georgia 30905–whichever is closest to your school district.

Voting Procedures 14 min., black and white. Emphasizes the necessity of registering to vote. Shows how to vote and how registration records are used. Depicts primary and general elections. Although this is a 1955 production, it does give good instructions for voting by paper ballot and voting machine. Available from the University of Georgia Film Library, Athens, Georgia 30601. $3.00 rental fee. Also available on free loan from the Department of Education of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers of North America, 2800 N. Sheridan Road, Chicago, Illinois 60657. Give at least six weeks notice.

The Registration Game

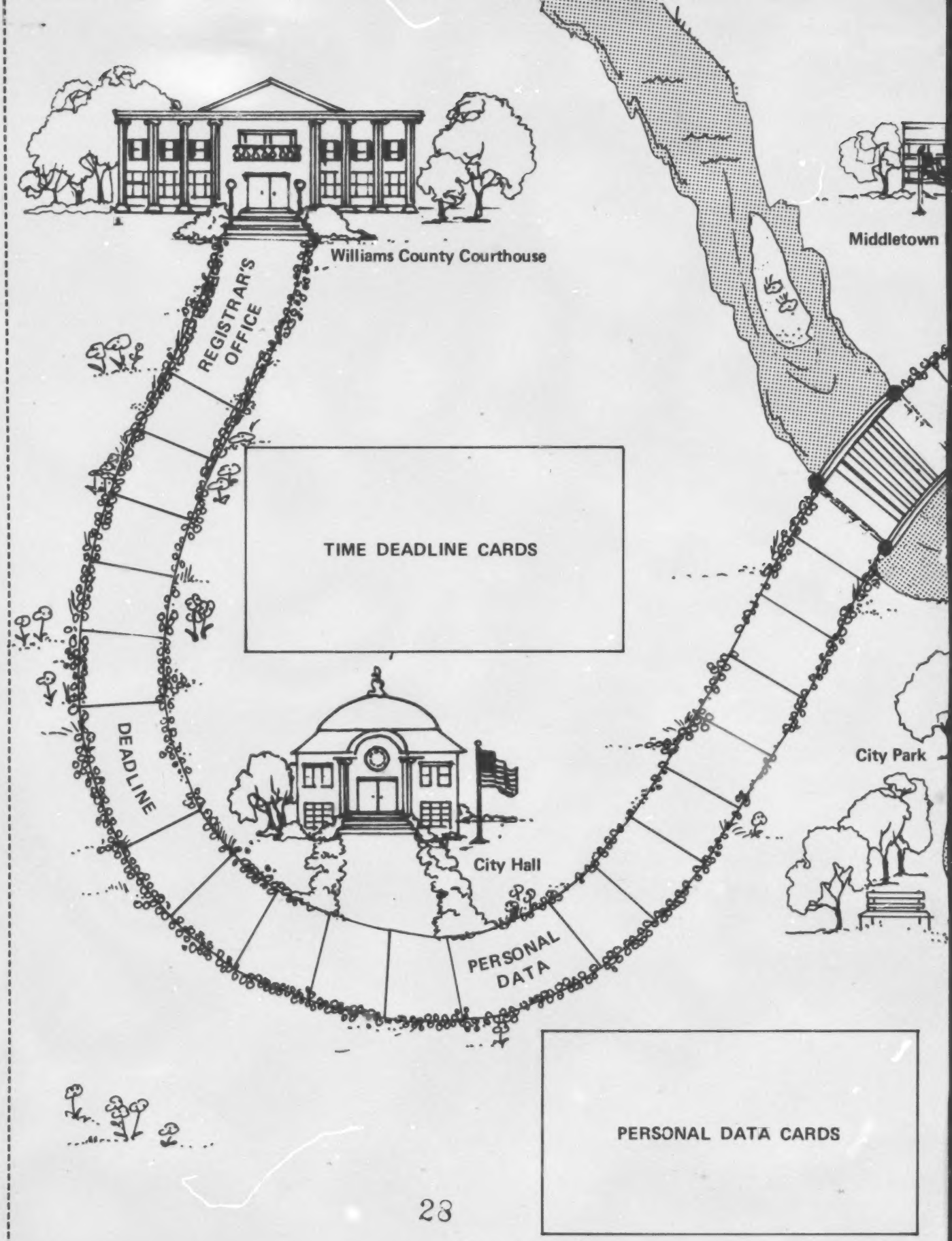
Instructions

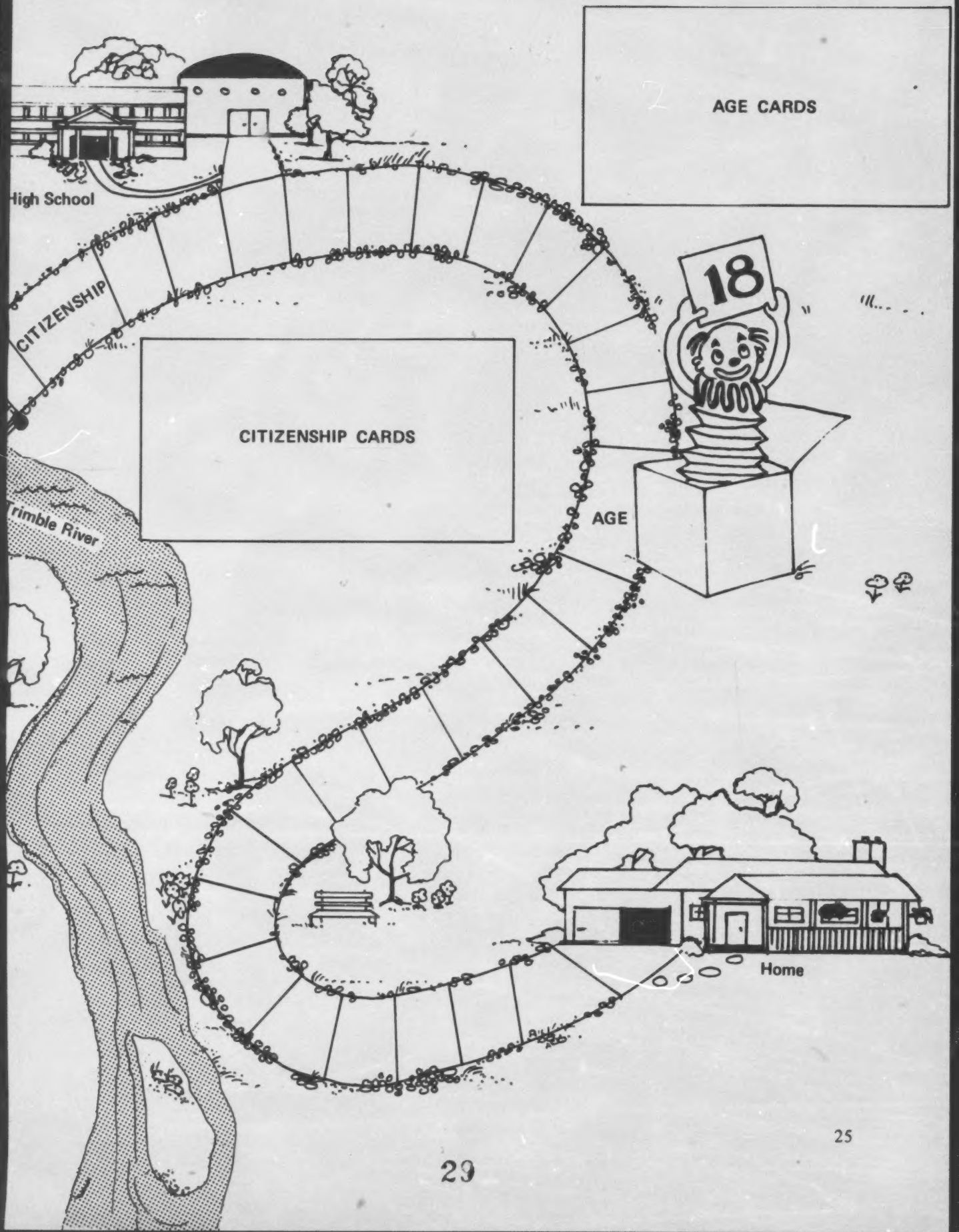
In this game the player tries to meet all the requirements of voter registration in Georgia. In order to vote in the next state election, the player must move along the board all the way to the registrar's office in the county courthouse.

* These items are needed for the game:
  (1) Game board (The printed sheet may be mounted on cardboard to make it easier to use.)
  (2) The four sets of cards which can be cut out from the following pages and then placed face down on the board
  (3) A single die from a pair of dice
  (4) Registration Requirements Check Sheet
  (5) Small objects to represent players on the board
* There may be up to five players.
* Each player receives a Registration Check Sheet (use page 24).
* Each player chooses a different small object to represent him on the board (a coin, eraser, piece of colored paper, etc.).
* Players role the one die to determine order of play. Highest number moves first, etc.
* All players start at home. Each player takes his turn rolling the die to determine the number of spaces he may move. However, the player may not pass a card stop even if he rolls a higher number. He must land on these stops.
* At each card stop, the player draws a card. He places it face up in front of the group. The players then use their Registration Check Sheets to decide whether the player must return to the previous card stop or whether he may remain where he is. The player then returns the card to the bottom of the deck.
* The first player to reach the registrar's office is the winner. He is registered to vote. As soon as he or she completes the age requirements, he may vote in the primary and general elections.

Registration Requirements Check Sheet

1) You must be a U. S. citizen.
2) You must be at least eighteen years old to vote in a primary or general election. However, you may register in the six months period before your eighteenth birthday.
3) You must apply in person to the registrar in your county at least thirty days before a regular primary or a general election.
4) You must not have been convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, bribery, larceny, or other serious crimes.
5) You must be of sound mind, i.e., not legally declared to be mentally ill.
6) Registration is permanent if you vote in at least one primary or one general election within a three-year period. If you do not, then you must register again.


Williams County Courthouse
REGISTRAR'S OFFICE
Middletown
TIME DEADLINE CARDS
DEADLINE
City Park
City Hall
PERSONAL DATA
PERSONAL DATA CARDS


AGE CARDS
High School
CITIZENSHIP
CITIZENSHIP CARDS
18
AGE
Trimble River
Home

Age Seventeen years & six months old	*Age* Eighteen years, two months old
Age Seventeen years, eleven months & twenty-six days old	*Age* You had your eighteenth birthday yesterday! Congratulations!
Age Seventeen years & nine months old	*Age* Tomorrow you will be seventeen. Happy Birthday!
Age Sweet Sixteen!	*Age* Seventeen years, eleven months old
Age Today is your nineteenth birthday. Happy Birthday!	*Personal Data* You have been convicted and have served a sentence for embezzlement.

AGE

AGE

AGE

AGE

AGE

AGE

AGE

AGE

PERSONAL DATA

AGE

Personal Data You were convicted twice for traffic violations.	*Personal Data* You have had no criminal convictions and have not been declared insane.
Personal Data You have never been found guilty of any major crime.	*Personal Data* You were once arrested for bribing a public official.
Personal Data You've had two parking tickets, but you have not otherwise been found guilty of breaking the law.	*Deadlines* The election you wish to vote in is one month away.
Personal Data You have served a prison sentence for larceny, but you've committed no crimes in the last five years.	*Deadlines* Election day is next Tuesday!
Personal Data You have been legally judged to be mentally ill.	*Deadlines* The state election is one month away.

PERSONAL DATA

PERSONAL DATA

PERSONAL DATA

PERSONAL DATA

DEADLINES

PERSONAL DATA

DEADLINES

PERSONAL DATA

DEADLINES

PERSONAL DATA

"Deadlines" There are forty-two days until the state election in which you wish to vote.	"Deadlines" There are fifty-five days from now until the primary in which you wish to vote.
"Deadlines" You forgot to register last week and now there are only twelve weeks until the primary in which you wish to vote.	"Citizenship" Born in Georgia. Lived here all your life.
"Deadlines" There are twenty-one days before the primary in which you seek to vote.	"Citizenship" Born in Florida. Have lived in Georgia since you were ten years old.
"Deadlines" The general election in which you wish to vote is exactly sixty-three days from today.	"Citizenship" Born in Japan when your father was in the army.
"Deadlines" The election you wish to vote in is ten weeks away.	"Citizenship" Born in Hawaii. Have lived in Georgia only one year.

DEADLINES

DEADLINES

CITIZENSHIP

DEADLINES

CITIZENSHIP

DEADLINES

CITIZENSHIP

DEADLINES

CITIZENSHIP

DEADLINES

"Citizenship"
Born in England.
Not yet naturalized.

"Citizenship"
Born in Alabama.
Moved to Georgia fifteen days ago.

"Citizenship"
Born in Augusta, Georgia.
Moved to Atlanta, Georgia when you were thirteen and to Middletown two years ago.

"Citizenship"
Born in Puerto Rico.
Moved to Georgia six months ago.

"Citizenship"
Born in Georgia.
Moved to Canada and became a Canadian citizen.
Moved back to Georgia thirty days ago.

CITIZENSHIP

CITIZENSHIP

CITIZENSHIP

CITIZENSHIP

CITIZENSHIP

CHAPTER THREE

"The Candidates Make the Scene"

Nominations

Kathy and Sue left the lunch line and carried their trays toward the "senior privilege table."

Sue laughed, "Look who's on the pollution kick now."

Rick was holding up a crude sign reading, "Fight Pollution."

"Been to City Park lately?" demanded Kathy.

"No, no," he replied. "I'm protesting this cafeteria food!" He showed her the other side of his sign which read "Bring Your Lunch!"

"If you think this stuff is bad, try sipping some of the gray, green, greasy stuff they expect us to swim in," grumbled Tom.

Rick ignored Tom and went on. "I think the Division of Environmental Protection should investigate this stew!" Everyone laughed.

Billy arrived balancing his tray on his head.

"Careful," shouted Rick. "You drop that untreated sewage on us and we'll all die a slow death!"

"Knock it off, wise guy. I bring news for Tom."

"Like what?" Tom asked.

"Well, it seems that a new candidate from this district has qualified to run for nomination to the State Senate."

"Another one? Who?" asked Sue.

"Is he a Democrat or Republican?" asked Kathy.

"He's a Democrat. All I know is the paper said he's a black teacher over at Carver Junior High. His name is J. R. Prince," reported Billy. "He just made it, because Wednesday of next week is the deadline for filing to run."

"He'll never win it," offered Rick.

"Yeah, but he might cost our man Hanes some votes," said Tom.

"You mean *your* man Hanes, not *our* man," interrupted Rick.

Tom shrugged and directed his remarks toward Billy. "Look, we were counting on a lot of blacks to vote for Hanes. If this guy Prince runs, they may vote for him."

"But there aren't enough blacks in this district to get him elected," Billy responded.

"Sure, but he might take enough votes away from Hanes to give the primary to Johnson. And you know Johnson's likely to do nothin' for City Park."

"But why would anyone run if he hasn't got a chance to win?" asked Sue.

"Maybe James or Leona know him," suggested Rick, nodding toward a group of black students seated nearby. "They went to Carver a few years ago and probably know all of the teachers."

"A good idea from the Crown-Chemical-Kid," teased Tom.

Tom and Billy got up and walked over to talk to James. "Hey James," Tom asked, "do you know J. R. Prince over at Carver?"

"Hi. Yeah, sure. We had him for American History. He's a great guy."

"Why does he want to run for State Senate?" quizzed Billy.

"I'm not sure, man, but I know he's real interested in improving the schools."

"That's right!" said Leona, who was sitting next to James. "He's big on education—things like public kindergartens, raising teacher salaries, more vocational ed, and stuff like that. I've heard my folks talk about him."

"I believe he's the only one of these politicians who came out for more taxes for the schools," James added.

"Whew," said Billy, "that won't get him many votes! My folks are always complaining about paying taxes."

"Well, what I want to know about is his stand on pollution," said Tom. "How about that?"

"I don't think he's said anything about that, man." James shook his head.

"How can he ignore the mess at City Park?"

"Well. . ." James hesitated and shrugged. "Not many of our people have been swimming at City Park."

Tom walked into the gymnasium and looked around. Some students were decorating for the graduation prom. He spotted Kathy and Sue across the room. Kathy was on a ladder, and Sue was handing her pieces of tape.

"Hey Kath, I went with James over to Carver Junior High this afternoon to meet Mr. Prince."

"What did he say?"

"He's a real nice guy. And James was right. He's all for better education, but not much interested in the river. Oh, and guess what? James has agreed to campaign for him."

Kathy finished taping a bright red, white, and blue streamer to the wall and climbed down the ladder. "Tom, do you think this will really cause Hanes to lose the nomination to Johnson?"

"I don't know," said Tom. "More likely it could force a runoff. In a runoff a lot depends on whether the Prince voters switch to Hanes or Johnson or whether they vote at all."

"I don't get it," said Sue. "It's so confusing."

"Okay, Susie, here's how it goes: The Republican, Barber, is unopposed in the Republican primary, so he's already got the nomination," Tom explained. "He will be the Republican candidate to run against a Democrat in November. Got that?"

"Uh, I guess so. Barber is the only one trying for the Republican nomination for our State Senate seat. . ."

"But remember, for some other offices there will be Republicans opposing Republicans in the primary, each one trying to get the nomination to run against a Democrat in the general election."

"Um, it's the Democrats that are confusing me. Now who's running against whom?"

"Okay, Sue, let's look at the Democrats running for State Senate. Three men—Hanes, Johnson, and Prince—are seeking the Democratic nomination to run against Barber, the Republican, in the November general election. Got that?"

"Yeah, and the one who gets the most votes wins the right to battle it out with Barber, right?"

"Wrong. To win a primary you have to get a *majority* of the votes cast."

"Oh, a majority: that's anything over 50%."

"Brilliant! And if more than two people are running, it's possible that no one would get over 50% of the votes."

Sue raised her eyebrows, "So then what happens?"

QUALIFYING TO RUN IN A PRIMARY ELECTION

To seek the State Senate nomination in the Democratic primary, Hanes, Johnson, and Prince had to *qualify* as candidates. Even though he was unopposed, Barber also had to *qualify* for the Republican nomination. These qualifying requirements are often regarded as giving assurance of a serious candidacy and of basic party sponsorship for the candidate.

How does a person qualify to run in a primary? To be a candidate in a primary election, a person must either (1) pay a *qualifying fee* or (2) present a qualifying petition to his or her party.

1. *The qualifying fee.* Candidates seeking nomination to state or county office may qualify by paying a fee which is generally equal to 3% of the annual salary for that office. An exception is the qualifying fee for either house of the General Assembly which is set at $400.

   The fee is paid to the party organization. The party retains 25% of the fee, and 75% is turned over to state or county election officials (depending on the level of the office to be filled) to help pay the costs of primary and general elections.

2. *The qualifying petition.* Candidates may qualify to run in a primary for state or county office by presenting a petition to their party organization signed by enough of the registered voters who could vote in that election to equal 3% of the total votes cast for that office in the last election.

   The minimum number of signatures required is 100 and the maximum number is: 2,000 for a statewide elected office; 1,500 for candidacy to the U. S. House of Representatives; and 1,000 for either house of the General Assembly, county office, or judicial office.

For a candidate to run in the primary, his or her qualifying fee or qualifying petition must be filed with the county political party (for county offices) or the state political party organization (for state offices) sometime between 9 a.m. on the fourth Wednesday in May and noon on the second Wednesday in June. (If a special primary election is held, then the candidate must qualify at least fifteen days before it.)

No candidate is allowed to qualify to run in a primary election with more than one party. And no candidate may qualify to run for more than one office.

"They have a runoff. Usually three weeks later."

"The same people run over again?" Sue was wide-eyed.

"No, no. Only the *top two* run again. And then one of the two has to get a majority."

"Then he's the Democratic nominee! Golly, if I had to go through two elections just to be a nominee, I think I'd have a heart attack from all the excitement. It's like what a double overtime in basketball does to me!"

TO BECOME A CANDIDATE IN THE GENERAL ELECTION

A person may become a qualified candidate for election to office in the general election in Georgia in one of the following ways:

1. Obtain party nomination for the office by winning a *party primary* or a runoff primary.
2. File a nomination *petition* which contains signatures of at least 5% of the total number of voters eligible to vote in the last election for the office which the candidate is seeking. An individual nominated by petition may run as an independent candidate or as a nominee from a political party—if he is certified by the chairman and secretary of the party.
3. Be chosen by a state political *party convention.* Notice of the convention must be properly publicized, and rules of the convention must be checked by the Secretary of State to see that they meet guidelines for such conventions set down in the *Georgia Election Code* (Section 34-1012).

Persons seeking party nomination by running in a party primary must either pay a qualifying fee or present a qualifying petition to their party. (See p. 38).

Candidates who are nominated by other methods must pay a qualifying fee or present a qualifying petition directly to the Secretary of State (for state office) or to the County Judge of the Probate Court (for county office). When the qualifying fee is paid directly to the state government, 75% of it is used for election expenses and 25% goes into the state treasury. Such fees paid directly to the county government are used entirely for election expenses.

Kathy laughed. "Isn't there any other way to do it, Tom?"

"Well, Mr. Morgan was explaining to me the other day that nominations can be made in state political party conventions. They're

sort of small versions of the national conventions where presidential candidates are nominated. But he says that this method isn't used so much in Georgia even though there are provisions for it in the law."

While they were talking, Billy had come over from the other side of the gym. He was balancing several rolls of masking tape on his head and listening to the conversation.

"Tom, there's another way to get into the election," Billy added. "Remember Morgan telling about nomination petitions? If a person gets enough voters to sign a petition, he can get on the ballot that way."

"Right. But that person has to get a lot of signatures on the petition. The number of signatures must equal at least 5% of the number of people who were eligible to vote in the last election for that office."

"Genius!" cheered Billy.

"Hey, why do they set a certain percent?" asked Sue. "That could be a lot of names."

"It's to show that you are serious about running for the office, and that you have some support from the beginning," Tom explained further.

"Then why," said Sue, "don't more people do it that way? Seems easier than running in the primary!"

"Even I know about that," said Billy, stretching his hands out in front of him for balance. "It's not so easy to get a lot of people to support your nomination by signing a petition. If you run in the primary and win, you'll have the political party backing you up. The support of a party organization is really important in an election campaign."

While Billy was speaking, Rick and his friend Randy walked into the gym and up to the group. Rick stepped up quietly behind Billy and tapped him on the shoulder, causing him to spin around and drop the rolls of masking tape.

"Okay, okay," grumbled Billy, "I should have known it was the world's worst third baseman!" But he couldn't help laughing along with the others.

"Hey, how'd it go today?" Rick asked Tom.

"Well, Prince seems to know what he's talking about, but he's not very concerned about the river. Some of his supporters work at Crown Chemical. He says the company has given good jobs to lots of people who used to have very little income. Anyway he's not ready yet to take a stand on the pollution issue. Says he'll do some thinking about it."

"Sounds sensible to me," Rick responded. "Hanes is the *only* guy in this race trying to make a big *fuss* over pollution!"

Kathy, who had been seated on the bottom step of the ladder, got up. She was frowning. "Golly, I hope this man Prince doesn't pull votes away from Hanes. With school ending next week, we ought to get busy helping Hanes with his campaign. I'm so afraid that he won't make it to the November election!"

Rick and Randy could not resist the opportunity to taunt Tom.

"Hey Tom, you had better get to work and campaign real hard! Of course, Randy and I will sit around and watch it all until November," said Rick, pretending to yawn.

"We'll be glad to send you some free Barber buttons to wear," Randy added.

"Don't waste your campaign buttons, wise guys!" Tom waved them away. "You'll need every last one in November!"

"Right on," cheered Billy.

Think About This

1. Suppose that in the primary held on the second Tuesday in August there were three Republican candidates seeking the nomination for Commissioner of Williams County, and only one Democrat was running. Assume the results were:

Republican Candidates	Mr. X	682
	Mr. Y	1,490
	Mr. Z	1,155
Democratic Candidate	Mr. Q	1,700

   a. Who won the nomination in the Republican Party? Explain.
   b. If a runoff primary is needed, how soon after the primary is it held?
   c. Is the total vote cast for the Democratic candidate probably indicative of what he will poll in the general election? Why?
   d. In the case of a Republican runoff primary, could you easily predict the winner? Explain your reasoning.

2. Qualifying requirements for candidacy for political office in Georgia have long been considered a means of limiting candidacy to people who can show a base of support in the party and who are serious enough about running to fulfill the requirement. Until recently the payment of a fee had been required of *all*.

   The idea was to keep down the list of names on the ballot to truly earnest candidates and to provide funds for elections.

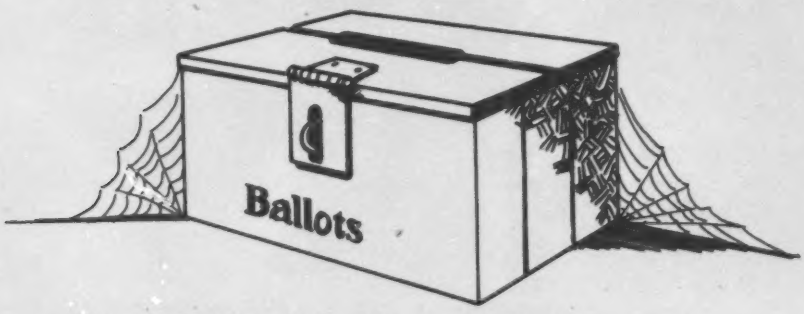
   Several people challenged the fee requirement in the courts, arguing that the fees were high enough to work a hardship on poorer people and thus could exclude them from running for public office. Consequently many qualifying fees were lowered, and in recent years the qualifying petition has been provided by law as an acceptable alternative means of getting on the ballot.

   In preparation for an informal classroom debate, consider the arguments for and against qualifying requirements:

   a. Do these requirements help to prevent frivolous candidacies and avoid an overly long ballot?
   b. Or are these requirements undemocratic, favoring wealthy candidates or those with wealthy supporters because it is much easier to qualify by the fee method?
   c. Or is the qualifying fee a fair and effective means of helping to pay for elections and helping to support political parties?

The following resources should help you make up your mind and prepare your argument for the class: (1) Read chapter 34-10 of the *Georgia Election Code* (as amended through 1975); (2) Interview state and local officials, defeated candidates, and current candidates for office; (3) Talk over the requirements with the County Probate Judge (formerly the Ordinary); (4) Consult with local Republican and Democratic party leaders; (5) Obtain additional information and viewpoints from officers of voter groups such as the League of Women Voters. Learn all you can about the effects of the qualifying requirements and prepare an argument for or against them.

3. In the cartoon below, the cartoonist has drawn an abandoned ballot box. What caption would you place under this cartoon?



4. Consider the following statement:

   Good people who don't vote
   Sometimes elect bad representatives.

   a. How can people who don't vote bring about a candidate's election?
   b. Do you think that greater voter participation would insure that "bad representatives" would not be elected?

5. In the cartoon below, why are each of these qualifications for the candidate emphasized? What does the cartoon assume about the way people vote?

"Chuck would be the perfect candidate. He's evasive, has charisma, and photographs well."

Chapter Three Resources

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND ARTICLES

Georgia Election Code Most recent issue (Office of the Secretary of State, State Capitol, Atlanta, Georgia 30334).

How to Vote a Paper Ballot on Primary Day in 8 Easy Steps 1975. (Office of the Secretary of State, State Capitol, Atlanta, Georgia 30334).

How to Vote a Voting Machine on Primary Day in 6 Easy Steps 1975. (Office of the Secretary of State, State Capitol, Atlanta, Georgia 30334).

The Georgia Voter (Monthly publication of the League of Women Voters, 3121 Maple Drive, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30305).

FILMS

Who Cares? 24 min., color. Shows the history of the vote in the United States and points out present day apathy toward voting. Shows means to encourage people to take an active part in politics, make campaign contributions, register and vote. (1966). Free loan from Hughes Aircraft Company, Mr. K. G. Brown, Building 100, M/SA-531, P.O. Box 90515, Los Angeles, California 90009. Request one month in advance.

How We Elect Our Representatives 11 min., color. Presents the story of an election including registration, primary, campaigning, general election, use of voting machines, and counting of votes. Shows the influence of television and other mass media on campaigning. Emphasizes the importance of being informed about the candidates and the issues. Free loan from Immigration and Naturalization Service, Federal Building, Room 6226, 400 North 8th Street, Richmond, Virginia 23240. Return by insured mail.

Ballots That Fly 9 min., color. Explains voting procedures, especially the use of the absentee ballot. (1964). No. AFIF 129. Available on free loan from Department of the Army, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905 (for northern Georgia), or Fort Stewart, Georgia 31313 (for southern Georgia). Request special film order forms on which to apply for film use.

United States Elections: How We Vote 13 min., color. Describes the registration and voting process and explains the roles of election workers. (1965). Rental $6.50 from the Instructional Services Center, Audio-Visual Services, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208.

Knock On Every Door 15 min., black and white. The story of a woman who had previously voted but never really been "involved" in politics until her attendance at a precinct meeting involves her in election work. Rental $3.30. Available from the Instructional Services Center, Audio-Visual Services, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208.

CHAPTER FOUR

"Run and Rerun"

Campaigns and Primaries

Early June in Middletown had been unusually hot and humid. As the school year drew to a close, both students and teachers longed to be out of the scorching, brick high school building.

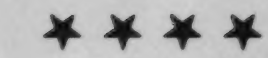
Graduation took place on a rainy evening. Fortunately cooling breezes and the rain had brought some relief from the heat. In the midst of the sea of caps and gowns, Tom sat with his classmates listening to the band music and speeches and realizing with some amazement that his high school days were over.

In the warm days that followed the closing of school, City Park became the center for students to congregate and cool off. The graduates who gathered there in the late afternoon and evening talked about their plans—college, vocational and business training, marriage, the army, and especially jobs. For some, it was their summer or permanent jobs; for others, it was the jobs which were not to be found. It seemed that Middletown had more young people seeking work than it had jobs, and the graduating seniors had to compete with other unemployed people for those available.

Most of Tom's friends had been fortunate enough to find employment. Tom, who was planning to attend the state university in the fall, had taken a summer job at Master's Pharmacy. Both Kathy and Leona planned to go to the nearby junior college and were working for the summer as counselors at the children's day camp. Sue was enthusiastic about the secretarial job she had taken with the gas company. Billy had begun a training program for a permanent job in the local branch office of a large bank, and Rick awaited July 1 when he would begin working for Crown Chemical.

But neither James nor Randy could find suitable jobs. Each had applied at numerous places, including Crown Chemical. Randy was trying to decide whether to enlist in the army or attend the junior college. James was hoping that when the new addition was completed at the Crown plant some good jobs would be available.

Young people gathering in the picnic areas and on the river bank in the park could not help but be concerned about the river, the park, and the political talk regarding the river. The evidence of its pollution increased. The appearance and smell of the water grew worse. Some refused to swim in the river. Others mocked them as "uptight" and continued to cool off at City Park beach.



During June there was little campaign activity. On one weekend Tom, Kathy, and Billy helped Hanes' campaign manager, Henry Daniels, nail up picture placards in selected sections of one county. Daniels explained that he wanted to get Hanes' face before the voters in the towns where he was not well known.

In mid-June Leona and James began work for the Prince Campaign Committee. On two successive Saturdays they visited stores and shops in Middletown seeking permission to display Prince's campaign posters.

Johnson's campaign workers began a drive to promote registration of "all eligible voters for Johnson."

Although Barber was unopposed on the Republican ticket, he and his supporters worked for increased registration, especially in districts where they estimated it would help the Republican vote in November.

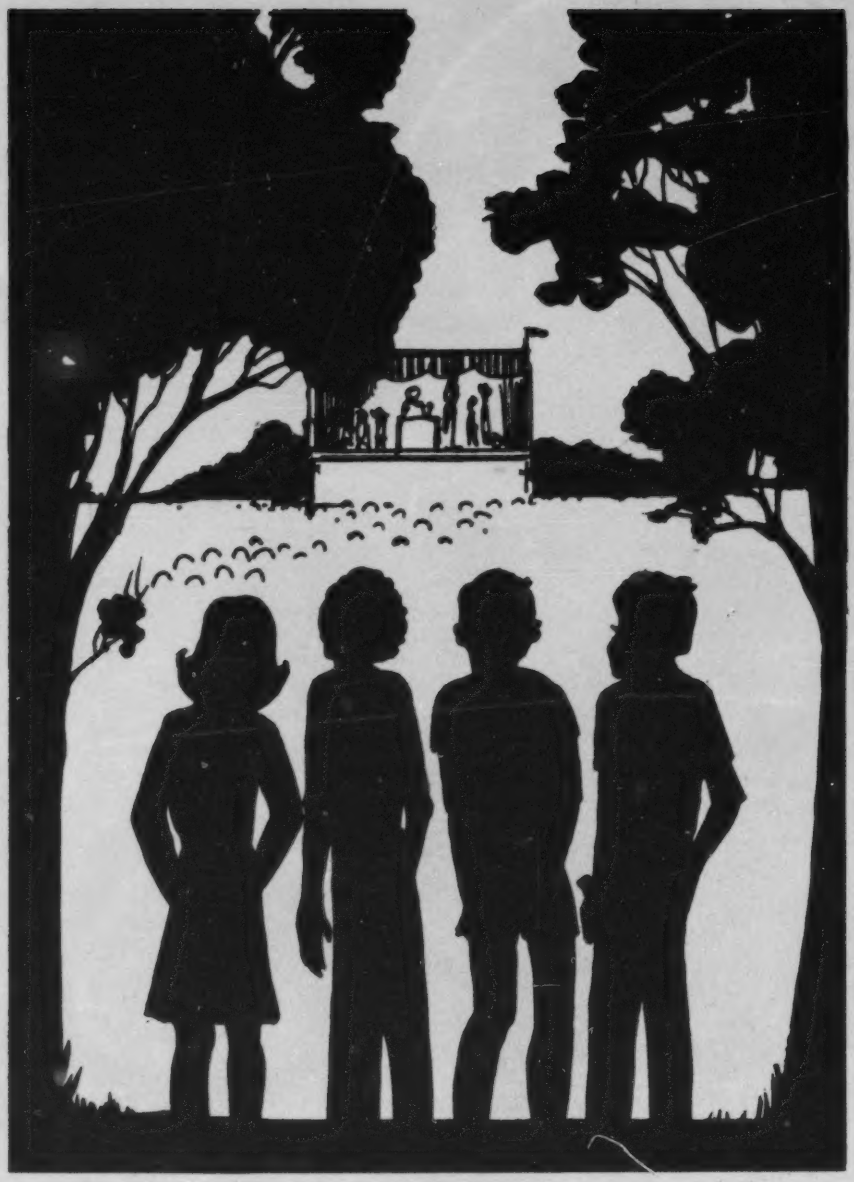
Whichever candidate the young people supported, they soon became aware of the importance of the campaign organization. Very little could be accomplished without careful planning, a good campaign director, and a cooperative organization. Tom and Billy developed a real admiration for the organizational skill and foresight shown by Henry Daniels as manager of Hanes' campaign.

While each of the candidates had begun making appearances around the two counties in June, it wasn't until mid-July and the Farm and Business Annual Picnic that the state senatorial campaign really began to pick up steam.

The picnic was held on a farm about twelve miles outside of Middletown. It was well attended. Political candidates moved through the crowds greeting people and shaking hands, and the young voters began to catch the campaign fever. Being a hot, overcast day, throughout all the handshaking, eating, drinking, and joking, people paused to look up at the sky and speculate aloud about whether it would rain or not. Randy predicted "a big soaker," and Rick bet him a quarter that it wouldn't rain until after dark.

Billy was the first to notice that J. R. Prince was not at the picnic. James was very disappointed, but Leona pointed out that, traditionally, blacks had not attended the picnic, and there were few there.

When the political speeches were to begin, Randy brought a couple of faded football blankets from the trunk of his car. He and Billy spread them on high ground under a big oak tree, a spot from which they could see and hear the candidates well. Kathy brought over several bottles of orange and cherry soda, and Billy and Tom decided to have one more hotdog as they sat down to listen.



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The president of the Farm and Business Organization welcomed everyone to the twenty-eighth annual picnic, told a joke about elephants and donkeys in an election year, and introduced the candidates.

The first state senatorial candidate to speak was George Johnson. Apparently sensing the importance of the employment problems in the district, Johnson expressed strong support for Crown Chemical's expansion efforts. When he referred to the Crown company as "the great benefactor of Williams and Gray Counties," he received cheers and applause.

It was announced that J. R. Prince regretted that he could not attend the picnic because of other obligations and that he sent his greetings to all the picnickers.

Fred Barber opened his speech with impromptu remarks, agreeing with Johnson that Crown had made life better in the district. He predicted a healthy upturn in employment and business activity when the new addition to the plant was completed. He hinted briefly, but darkly, that "some Democrats" might be trying to undermine Crown's expansion. After talking about the over-heavy tax burden for the individual, he jovially recalled some of the earlier Farm and Business Picnics "when the taxes were lower and things were better."

During the applause, Tom and Billy stood up and leaned against the oak tree, eager to hear what Hanes would say. Tom took a gulp of his orange soda and cheered softly, "Go, Hanes baby!"

John Hanes chose not to confront the pollution issue or discuss *any* of the major issues current in the state. Instead he re-introduced himself to "old friends," reminding them that he had been a lawyer for many years in the district and had served a term in the State Senate several years ago. He urged them to accept him as a man committed to looking after the best interests of the people of both counties in the district.

At the end of Hanes' speech, Rick grinned and nudged Tom. "Hey, your man is a real chicken. He could see that Barber had the crowd with him, and Hanes wouldn't say the dirty word, "pollution," today. How do you dig that, Tommy ?"

Tom just shrugged. His disappointment was obvious. Billy, however, rushed to Hanes' defense.

"He's just a clever politician. That's all. Why shake up people at a picnic. It's smart to cool it until later. W-h-h-h-u-u-pps!" Billy managed to catch the empty soda bottle. He was too flustered to do a good balancing act.

A candidate for State Representative was beginning his speech with a humorous story which had the crowd laughing and clapping. But Tom

didn't feel like listening to more speeches. He felt very disappointed that Hanes had not attacked Crown Chemical in his speech. Was this the political process? Not even mentioning the mess in the river?

Tom's thoughts were jarred by a large raindrop splattering on his nose. He looked up to see Randy holding out his hand to Rick, saying "Quarter, Quarter. . ."

"I haven't collected my first pay check yet, and you want me to pay for a few little raindrops!" Rick looked up at the clouds, "Blow away old cumulus nimbus!"

But the few drops grew quickly into a hard rain, and the picnic grounds became a confusion of people scurrying toward shelter. The kids grabbed up the blankets and hurried to Randy's car. The last few political speeches had been rained out.

★ ★ ★ ★

The campaign strategy of the next weeks convinced Tom that Billy had been right about Hanes. Hanes apparently had been waiting for a more appropriate time and place to call for increased enforcement of water quality regulation against such users as Crown Chemical. For awhile he focused on employment problems and education issues, and was involved in the "give and take" of who-is-at-fault and what-should-be-done on these issues with Prince and Johnson. Then, in the hot days of early August, with the primary election only a few weeks away, the appearance and smell of the Trimble River was so bad that complaints were heard all over the county. Some people feared that the drinking water processed from the river might somehow be affected by the dark green chemical-color of the water.

Hanes moved fast. He began to emphasize his stand on state-regulated pollution control. Daniels, his campaign manager, shifted newspaper, radio, and television ads from other issues to the condition of the Trimble River. The campaign strategy was to associate Hanes' name with "the only workable solution."

"Save Williams and Gray Counties from Filthy Pollution. Vote Hanes," one batch of posters read. In a public speech, Hanes called for more funds to strengthen the efforts of the State Division of Environmental Protection to regulate all users of the river. He called for more stringent enforcement of anti-pollution laws. He insisted that the good which Crown Chemical and other firms had done for this part of the state should not blind the people to the irreparable harm that might be done if the people were not vigilant. Hanes assured his listeners that such regulation would benefit the manufacturers and citizens alike, that a cleaner, healthier environment would encourage the development of Crown as well as the development of the surrounding towns.

During the following weeks Hanes' campaign headquarters buzzed with activity. Tom, Billy, Kathy, and Sue worked several evenings each week. Using a complete list of registered voters in the two counties, they addressed mail-outs and prepared a telephone campaign to get out the vote for the primary election.

In a paid political speech on the local television channel, Johnson attacked Hanes' proposals as a foolish waste of the taxpayers' money. He said that allocating more funds for water regulation was like dumping the taxpayers' money into the Trimble River. Johnson reported that a committee of local leaders had already been formed to talk over the river problems with Crown and other river users. "We can handle this ourselves," insisted Johnson. "We don't need state agencies to come in here and waste the taxpayers' money."

Cartoon removed by ERIC due to internal copyright law.

Nevertheless, Hanes' campaign workers were riding high with the feeling that Hanes was gaining more and more support, especially when contributions to the campaign increased. Then, with but twelve days to go until the primary, Billy brought bad news to campaign headquarters.

"'OOOOoooooh boy, this is a bad one. Prepare to weep! Old Senator Kinney finally announced his support for one of the Democrats–for Johnson! It is plastered all over the evening *Herald.* Phooey!" Billy slumped into a chair.

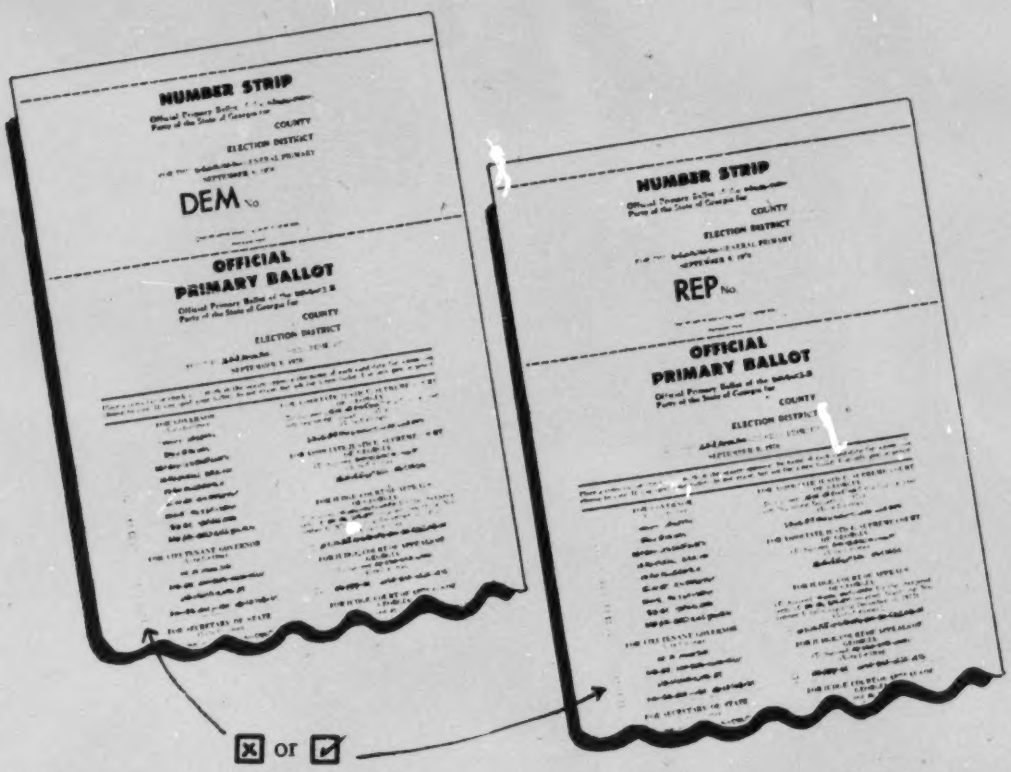
Sue and Kathy, who had been phoning registered voters in Williams County, stared unhappily at the full-page newspaper ad that carried the announcement.

"Do you think this sews it up for Johnson, Billy?" Sue asked. "Maybe most Democrats don't care about Kinney. Maybe they think he's feeble or something. Look how long it has taken him to decide to support Johnson!"

When Tom arrived at campaign headquarters that night, he had already heard the news, but was not as concerned as they expected. He

had been with Hanes and Daniels at a rally in Gray County. They figured that Kinney appeared too hesitant and that his move had come too late to influence many people. Daniels estimated that Kinney's decision to support Johnson would hurt Prince more than Hanes.

When Kathy talked to Leona at the day camp the next morning, Leona confirmed Daniels' speculation. She told Kathy that Prince's supporters were really "down" the previous night. "Old Kinney is respected in the black precincts—especially here in Williams County. We were hoping Kinney would just stay out of it and that Prince could at least get in a runoff."



Mark your ballot in the following manner: Place a cross (X) or check (✓ mark in the square opposite the name of the candidate for whom you choose to vote. If voting on a question, make a cross (X) or check (✓ mark in the square opposite the answer you wish to give. If you spoil your ballot, DO NOT ERASE, but ask for a new ballot. Use only pen or pencil. Your ballot will contain only the names of those candidates running in the Primary of the Party which you have checked on your Voter's Certificate. YOU CANNOT VOTE FOR THE CANDIDATES OF BOTH PARTIES IN A PRIMARY. In the General Election, you may vote for candidates from either Party of Independent or Write-In candidates. YOU MAY NOT WRITE-IN THE NAME OF A CANDIDATE IN A PRIMARY.

From Secretary of State of Georgia, How To Vote A Paper Ballot On Primary Day.

★ ★ ★ ★

As primary day crept closer, campaign workers for each of the Democratic candidates accelerated their efforts to "get out the vote" in precincts of the senatorial district where it was felt that their candidate would do best. Typical campaign techniques were used—door-to-door canvassing for voting and financial support, radio and television ads, telephone appeals, newspaper ads, neighborhood coffees, and mobile sound-track broadcasts—to try to win a primary victory or at least force a runoff.

Because he was the only Republican candidate, Barber kept his primary campaign to a minimum—mainly newspaper and television ads urging voters to "Register Republican and Vote Barber."

Primary day brought day-long excitement. The kids were so enthused about voting for the first time that most of them were at the polls early that morning. Then they could hardly wait for the polls to close in the evening and the election officials to begin tallying the vote. Kathy, for one, thought her day at camp would never end. She was tired but very anxious to get back to campaign headquarters that evening. The night before the primary she had helped to contact hundreds of local voters by phone to urge them to go to the polls and "vote for Hanes."

Waiting for the returns to come in that evening at headquarters, no one could relax. Billy paced back and forth balancing various articles on his head, while Kathy, Tom, and Sue joined other campaign workers in speculating about results in various precincts and watching returns on television.

By midnight they knew there would be three more weeks of campaigning. No Democratic candidate had won a majority of the vote. The following late returns appeared on the television screen:

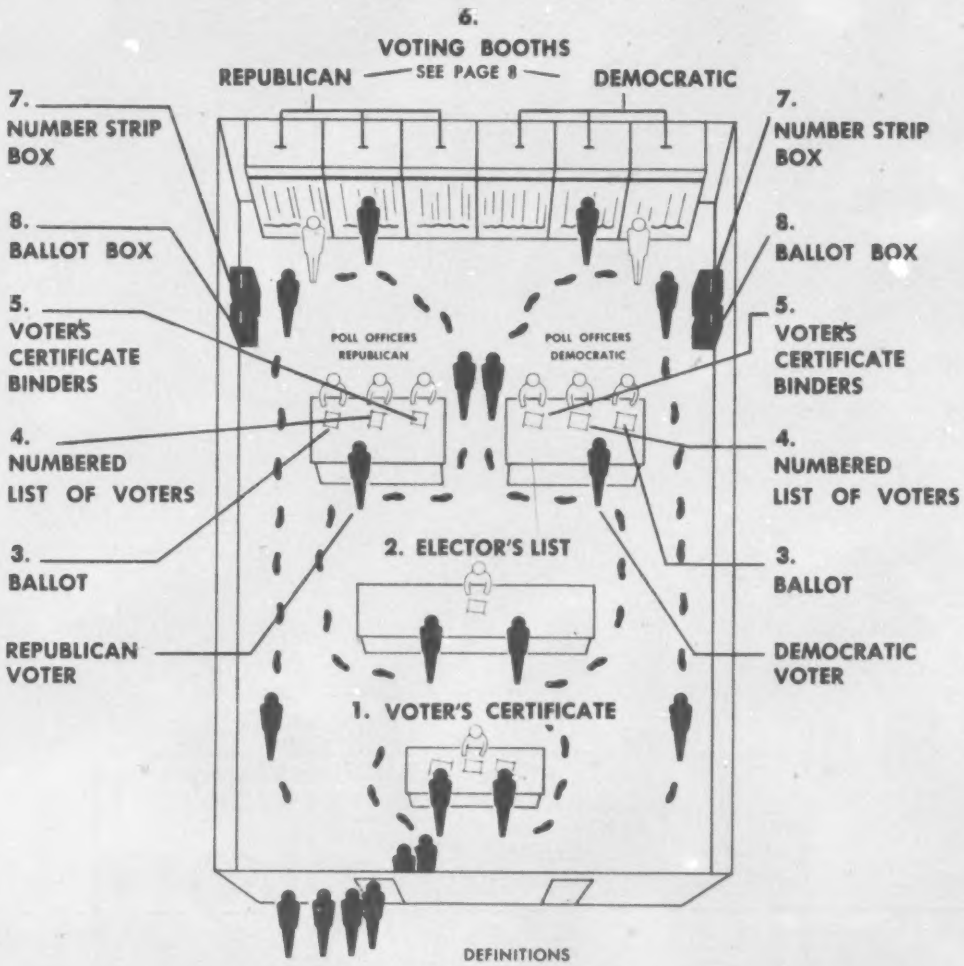
STATE SENATOR

Democrats		Republicans	
Johnson	3,781	Barber	2,070
Hanes	3,377		
Prince	1,989		
Total votes cast	9,147	Total votes cast	2,070

Johnson had received a plurality of 41% of the vote. Hanes had come in second with 37%, and Prince was third with 22% of the vote. There would have to be a runoff primary between the top two Democrats for the nomination.

Barber, who had an easy Republican victory for the nomination, pointed up the dissension among the Democrats and praised the solidarity of the Republicans.

SUGGESTED LAYOUT OF POLLING PLACE FOR GENERAL PRIMARY



DEFINITIONS

SUPERINTENDENT	Either the Ordinary of the County or the County Board of Elections.
ELECTOR	Any person who shall possess all of the qualifications for voting and shall have registered in accordance with the provisions of the law.
POLL OFFICERS	The Chief Manager, Assistant Managers and Clerks required to conduct Primaries and Elections.
ELECTION DISTRICT	A district established in accordance with the provisions of the law within which all electors vote at one polling place.
POLLING PLACE	A place provided in each election district for voting at a Primary or Election.
ELECTORS LIST	An alphabetically arranged list of the qualified voters in an election district.
NUMBERED LIST OF VOTERS	Forms containing blank spaces for the insertion of voters' names at the time of and in the order of voting.
POLL WATCHER	A person who has been designated and authorized to observe in a Primary or Election.

★ ★ ★ ★

The three weeks between the primary and the runoff primary were filled with feverish campaigning. Hanes campaigned day and night. He attended meetings, gave speeches, and personally sought out the voters of the district. His speeches and television ads emphasized "protection for the future" with more funds for education and more funds to regulate the use of the state's waters and air. Prince announced his support for Hanes on the basis of Hanes' stand on education issues, and Prince and Hanes were photographed by the press looking over plans for a proposed, new, regional technical school.

Johnson also campaigned vigorously. He made a big point of Kinney's support. His publicity warned the voters that they could not "afford the expensive ideas of Hanes," and urged Democrats to "Vote for Johnson, the dependable farmer who will save your dollars and make good sense!"

As the campaign became more intense, each candidate spoke of sure victory in the runoff, and local political analysts were unwilling to pick a winner. An editorial endorsement in *The Middletown Herald* boosted the morale of the Hanes' supporters. But it wasn't until the vote count was in that they could really celebrate.

In the runoff primary, Johnson received 3,897 votes and Hanes 4,208. A total of 8,105 votes were cast. Although it was no "landslide," Hanes won the Democratic nomination for State Senator with 51.9% of the Democratic vote.

Cartoon removed by ERIC due to internal © law.

Think About This

1. Look over the returns for the state senatorial primary and runoff primary.

PRIMARY

Democrats		Republicans	
Johnson	3,781	Barber	2,070
Hanes	3,377		
Prince	1,989		
Total Democratic votes cast	9,147	Total Republican votes cast	2,070

RUNOFF PRIMARY

Democrats

Hanes	4,208
Johnson	3,897
Total	8,105

   a. What factors might account for the difference in the total number of votes cast by Democrats in each of these elections?
   b. Do you think the number of votes which Barber received in the primary presents a good estimate of the votes he can be expected to receive in the general election in November? Explain your answer.
   c. What explanations would you offer for the increase in Hanes' vote in the runoff? In Johnson's vote?

2. Read over the campaign preparation list on page 56. Divide your class into nine teams, with eight teams responsible for collecting information from your county and from U.S. Census reports to answer one of the eight questions. An additional team should look into U.S. Census statistics to learn about: (a) the makeup of the population, (b) the density of the population, and (c) whether there has been a population change in recent years in your county.

   (County government agencies are often good sources for these *demographic* or population statistics. County tax and assessor's offices and the health board may have population figures you need. Also, the 1970 Census data is available by county in separate state pamphlets from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402).

   Assemble all of the information into a summary which could be used as a basis for drawing up a campaign plan. Try to determine what issues and what problems would interest the voters in your county.

CAMPAIGN PREPARATION

A well-planned, well-run political campaign requires specific knowledge about the election district. This information helps the candidate and his campaign workers determine the interests and needs of the district. Herzberg and Peltason have prepared the following list of important questions to guide inquiry into the election district:

1. *Rates of unemployment and employment.* Is the unemployment rate going up? Is it going up faster than the national rate? Is unemployment hitting white-collar as well as blue-collar workers?

2. *Income, wealth and poverty.* The census material, plus information from state and local sources, should provide a good idea of the income level of the district. Even if the district is on the whole economically well off, are there pockets of poverty?

3. *Home ownership and housing.* How many families own their homes? Is the rate rising? Is mortgage money available? At what rate? Have there been many defaults on payment of mortgages? What is the public housing situation?

4. *Tax rates.* State and local taxes may not be a direct issue in your campaign. Nevertheless, they can be a factor. What is the state and local taxing pattern? How heavy are state and local sales and income taxes? How is the local property tax graduated?

5. *Social services.* What is the condition of welfare services in the district? How many families are involved? Who has the responsibility for the delivery of services? What is the quality of the welfare program?

6. *Education.* How good are the public education systems throughout the district? How much is being spent by the state and local districts? How many high school dropouts are there? How many high school students go on to college? What type of community or junior college education exists? Are there any vocational training schools? Are there parochial school systems in the district? What is their impact?

7. *Transportation.* How good are transportation facilities in the district? Do workers have easy access to the areas where jobs are located? Are the facilities in debt? Have fare increases been made or threatened? What federal or state subsidy has been given?

8. *Crime, juvenile delinquency, and drug addiction.* Is the crime rate up or down? If the former, is it really up, or is the reporting system simply better? The same questions hold for juvenile delinquency and drug addiction. What facilities and funds are provided for rehabilitation? For example, in many states there is not a single publicly funded program for drug addicts under the age of sixteen.

Some *other more general topics* to consider in your report are churches and church membership and attendance; labor union strength; kinds of clubs and organizations represented in the district; magazines and newspapers circulated; and construction projects. The more questions

you are able to raise and answer about the district, the better prepared you will be to enter the campaign.

Donald G. Herzberg and J. W. Peltason, A Student Guide to Campaign Politics *(New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1970) pp. 19-20.*

3. Look over the cartoon below.
   a. What does the cartoon imply about the effects of the various mass media used in political campaigning?
   b. If you were a campaign manager planning publicity for your candidate in the newspaper and on television, what characteristics of newspaper communication and what characteristics of television communication would you take into account in your plans?

"I can't decide whether to vote for his newspaper ads or his T. V. image."

4. Below is an excerpt from the Democratic National Committee's publicity handbook concerning techniques of radio campaign publicity.
   a. Based on the suggestions given in the excerpt, write up and present before your class a five-minute radio publicity ad for Hanes, Johnson, Prince, or Barber.
   b. Find out from your local radio station how much each five-minute political ad costs.

YOUR RADIO PERFORMANCE

Be relaxed. The voter will spot a tense and uneasy tone and react unfavorably.

Be conversational. Let your voice vary in pitch the way it would in an informal chat with a few friends. An even level of speech can make very dull listening.

Don't mumble. Speak up so that the voter can hear what it is you have to say. After all, that's why you're buying radio time.

Don't bellow. The modern microphone and even the smallest radios are capable of carrying the subtlest inflections of voice.

Be interested. If you aren't interested in what you have to say, don't say it. If you sound genuinely interested in what you're talking about, you can be pretty sure that your radio audience will be interested, too.

Don't swallow words. Each word will count in the audience's impression of your personality. Each second you are on the air you are being judged by voters. Don't waste their time or yours by mumbling or swallowing your words and syllables. Speak distinctly.

Speak naturally—don't shout. Your audience has tuned in to find out if you are the one to vote for. They will expect you to speak clearly, directly.

Use language that is easily understood. No matter how clearly you enunciate, the audience will not understand if you use technical words.

RADIO PROGRAMS

Programs are available in four different lengths: 5 minutes, 10 minutes, 15 minutes, and 30 minutes.

Programs are also available in one-hour lengths, but we strongly advise against long programs. 5-minute and 15-minute periods are long enough to give the listening audience an impression of the candidate and to get across the major campaign ideas.

How to make your programs interesting and attention-getting. A group of radio programs over the course of your campaign should be viewed as a series. Each program should be linked with every other program. Each of the programs should have a distinct subject, although the summary at the end may review each time the total story the candidate wishes to tell. By linking the programs through a theme and avoiding repetition, the candidate may build a continuing audience that will not only vote for him, but will tell other people to listen and look and to vote the same way.

Your series of programs need not, and in fact should not, consist of straight talks, for it is difficult to hold an audience with a straight talk, no matter how interesting the speaker's remarks are and no matter how pleasing his voice.

Here are a few ways to vary the form of presentation of radio programs:

Be interviewed by a friendly reporter.

Answer questions by a panel of questioners, each member of the panel representing a different voting group, such as a workman, a farmer, a housewife, a home owner, a young person, and so on.

Report to the people. If the candidate is an incumbent in Washington, a series of reports on the actions of Congress and the Administration is an effective theme for several programs.

"On the spot" interviews. If the candidate is a new one, and relatively unknown, consider using transcribed programs made by means of a portable tape recorder in which are presented "on the spot" interviews with a farmer on his farm, for example. Let the farm sounds come through—the tractor engine running, the cows mooing, etc. You might set up other interviews with factory workers, at a public power project, or at an army base. Your local radio station can probably help you arrange for the necessary portable recording equipment.

Quoted in Paul P. Van Riper, Handbook of Practical Politics. *(Evanston, Ill.: Row, Peterson and Company, 1960) pp. 225-226.*

5. Below is an excerpt from the Republican National Committee's Candidate's Primer on How to Utilize Radio and Television Effectively.
   a. With another member of your class, plan and act out a two-minute television ad for either Hanes or Barber.
   b. Phone any nearby television station to learn how much one or a series of two-minute political ads would cost.

YOUR TELEVISION PERFORMANCE

Talk, don't lecture. Remember that the television screen brings you right into the voter's home... that you are talking to him and his family or friends as individuals, not as part of the mass audience. Speak to your viewers as you would to people you have met in a living room—people you are trying politely to convince, not students you are lecturing.

Talk, don't read. Or at least don't let the voter see that you're reading. Reading a speech can be like dropping a heavy veil between you and your audience.

You can, of course, refer to notes. There are mechanical ("teleprompters") and hand-made printed card prompters which can be used unobtrusively in a telecast. Your local stations will tell you of the prompting facilities they have, and will help you make up prompt cards if no teleprompter is available. Just be sure, if you're going to use cards, to make each one a self-contained unit. Otherwise, the changing of the cards could leave you hanging in midsentence.

Don't get flustered if you falter. Your viewers will understand and overlook an error in pronunciation or in delivery. After all, to err is human and they do not expect you to be a polished actor.

Look right at your audience. Keep your eyes straight on the camera. This is your audience. If you are using more than one camera—which is preferable for a long program—be sure you practice with your program crew the changing of cameras. With your director, decide before the show exactly when you plan to use each camera and mark your notes to indicate the

switches. A red light over the camera lens indicates the camera that is sending out the television picture. Always look into the camera with the red light.

Look right for television. As a general rule, wear a dark business suit, a pale blue shirt—white reflects the glare—and a simple dark tie. Ask your director to advise you about makeup. In most cases, people look more natural to the audience if they wear some, and most experts recommend it.

Have your lighting checked by an expert. This can make all the difference in your appearance to the television audience. Ask the local station director to work out the lighting with you before the broadcast.

Be sure you are on time. Television is counted to the last second. Work out your program to fit into the time span. Many speakers time the last two minutes of their notes accordingly and have the director signal when about two minutes remain. At that time they can go directly into their previously practiced closing comments.

Have a dress rehearsal. Be sure to arrange for a full rehearsal at the station with the director and crew assigned to your telecast. Check over lighting, camera angles, visual aids, timing, set props. This is the only way to be sure of a smooth performance.

**Quoted in Paul P. Van Riper,* Handbook of Practical Politics *(Evanston, Ill.: Row, Peterson and Company, 1960) pp. 228-229.*

6. Campaigning for political office can be an expensive venture. Costs vary depending on the population of the district and the intensity of the campaign. Raising contributions to help finance the politician's election campaign is considered to be a very important part of the campaign process. These contributions, along with the candidate's own personal resources, determine the quantity of posters, handouts, bumper stickers, television ads, newspaper ads, and other paid political publicity which a candidate may wish to purchase.
   a. What does the cartoon (page 61) have to say about political campaign funds?
   b. Using the books listed in the bibliography at the end of the chapter and other books in your school library, make a list of as many suggested ways of raising campaign funds as you can find.
   c. Select the fund-raising techniques that you think would work best for each party in your city or county and explain why you think so.

Cartoon removed by ERIC due to internal © law.

7. The article below describes some characteristics of old style campaigning in Georgia, the politics of the 1930s, 40s, and 50s.

The new style in politics is to apply many advanced business practices to a political campaign. Professional campaign managers, clever advertising, skillful use of television, polling the public on issues and on the popularity of candidates, and using a computer to record and organize information on voting districts and voters are all part of it. But the "folksy," personal, handshaking methods of campaigning have not disappeared. The political barbecue, for example, is an old style campaign technique which is still considered an effective way to meet the people.

Showmanship Won Votes in Past

Sweat was pouring off the heads of the men as they pulled out their soiled bandanas and wiped their brows for at least the third time in 10 minutes.

The women stood a respectable distance away, most of them with their head covered by a bonnet to prevent rivulets of perspiration from running down their faces and spoiling the hint of rouge and lip blush they had put on a few hours before.

They remembered what their mamas had taught them: men sweat and women glow, and politics is for men so keep your mouth shut at the barbecue today.

The old Georgia politics was what had brought these people from their dust-covered rural homes, but it was more than just an interest in good government.

Before REA there were no lights, no radio and no television. About all the entertainment you could find except for an occasional touring Chautauqua tent show or a visiting evangelist was politics. With leather-lunged oratory, barbecue and bands, the old masters wooed and wowed the diversion-hungry citizens.

In later years, in the '40s, the practice was honed to a fine art by galluses-mapping Eugene Talmadge. And it was kept alive in the '50s by such stump orators as Marvin Griffin and Herman Talmadge.

There was no mulling over the issues in one's easy chair with a pop-top beer in hand as the familiar "this has been a paid political advertisement" signaled the end of a broadcast.

EMOTION. THAT'S HOW THEY wooed the voters. Emotion and showmanship.

Eugene Talmadge would stand there in a collarless shirt, his red suspenders holding up shapeless pants and the familiar swatch of hair matted to his forehead.

"The people of Georgia got three friends. God, Sears-Roebuck and Gene Talmadge," he roared.

"Tell it like it is, Gene," a man would shout and then sink his teeth through the crust of a Talmadge-supplied barbecued pork rib.

Georgia politics was not all Eugene Talmadge, but he was the best—entertaining, militant and country.

"He's a real dirt farmer," an early Talmadge poster said. He and most other candidates were real racists, too—part of the populism that reigned throughout the South in the '30s and '40s.

There wasn't a Jaycee vote then. Even lawyers and doctors were country. And what with the county unit system, Atlanta didn't really count.

It was the people, the down-home Georgians in their red suspenders and collarless shirts who counted.

BUT THE POPULISM WAS often on paper that was pitched into the trash can along with the picked-clean ribs.

Beneath the showmanship was a cool backwoods cynicism. And that cynicism was best exemplified in the portly frame of the county boss—sometimes found sitting on the courthouse square, pencil stub in hand, counting heads.

It was the boss who could sidle up to a candidate and tell him, with accuracy, how many votes he could expect from the primary. To win the Democratic primary, of course, was to win the general election.

And if he could only promise one vote more than his opposition boss, who cared? It was the day of the county unit vote, and a one-vote plurality was as good as a landslide.

The county bosses ran politics. The entertainment was to stir up the folks. And polls? That was something you fished with.

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution, *July 26, 1970. By Steve Ball, Jr., Raleigh Bryans, Bill Collins, and Harry Murphy.*

The next article is a news report concerning the 1974 primary in which ex-Senator David Gambrell was one of several candidates seeking the Democratic nomination for governor. An old-fashioned barbecue brought out 1,900 people to hear him speak.

Old Fashioned Rally Revived

Dublin, Ga. – The old-fashioned political barbecue may be a dying institution, but it's very much alive and well in this politically active, southeast Georgia community.

A few of gubernatorial candidate David Gambrell's aides Thursday night were recalling the remark of ex-Gov. Marvin Griffin who said, after looking at some disappointing election returns, "somebody's been eating our barbecue who ain't voting for us."

The Gambrell people were viewing some 1,900 people who turned out in the heart of Maddox country to hear their candidate and eat 700 pounds of pork barbecue while hoping Gov. Griffin's observation wouldn't apply in this case.

Gambrell had the foresight to speak from a flatbed trailer before the food was served; and pacing back and forth and pointing his finger in the air, he served up his own generous helping of campaign oratory.

He thundered promises of "fair and equitable" property tax reform, "no nonsense" crime control, better education opportunities, an economic development drive, and a clean-up of politics in the state.

He lambasted certain of his opponents without naming them, declaring that "the biggest loophole in the campaign reporting law is that it allows someone to reach into his own pocket or shake down the big utilities and industries to buy the governor's office."

He earned loud applause several times during the speech and was particularly rewarded when he told the crowd: "I don't want you to send me to the governor's office to be a hero or a celebrity. I promise that you'll find me down there on my knees after midnight trying to get the job done."

Gambrell continued a blitz of southeast Georgia, where his strength is said to be strongest, moving on to Glenville for a Friday night shrimp roast to be followed by a weekend of stump campaigning in the area.

David Nordan in The Atlanta Journal, *August 2, 1974.*

a. Look around you. On television, in newspapers, posters, public rallies and political party meetings, can you find evidence of "old-style" political campaigning? Can you also find examples of the newer style campaign techniques?

Chapter Four Resources

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND ARTICLES

Julian Bond, *Black Candidates: Southern Campaign Experiences* 1968 (Atlanta: Southern Regional Council, Inc., Voter Education Project).

Democratic National Committee, *Campaign Manual* 1972 (Democratic National Headquarters, 2600 Virginia Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037).

Democratic National Committee, *Handbook for Democratic Candidates* (Democratic National Headquarters, 2600 Virginia Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037).

Georgia Statistical Abstracts 1972 (Athens: University of Georgia, College of Business Administration).

Allen L. Henson, *Red Galluses: A Story of Georgia Politics* 1945 (Boston: House of Edinboro).

Donald G. Herzberg and J. W. Peltason, *A Student Guide to Campaign Politics* 1970 (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company).

Hank Parkinson, *Winning Your Campaign: A Nuts and Bolts Guide to Political Victory* 1970 (Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall).

Republican National Committee, *Mission 70s* 1970 (Republican National Headquarters, 1625 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006).

Republican National Committee, *Mission 72: Young Voters Registration* (Republican National Headquarters, 1625 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006).

Paul P. Van Riper, *Handbook of Practical Politics* 1960 (Evanston, Illinois: Row, Peterson and Company).

C. Vann Woodward, *Tom Watson: Agrarian Rebel* 1963 (New York: Oxford University Press, Galaxy Books).

FILMS

You Can Win Elections. 22 min., black and white. Although filmed in the mid-fifties when skirts were longer and hair was worn shorter, this film explains quite effectively how each individual's vote does count. Campaign participation is described and encouraged. There are some realistic and humorous scenes of door-to-door campaigning. Available from the University of Georgia Film Library, Athens, Georgia 30601. Rental Fee $3.00.

Politics and Elections. 19 min., black and white. (No. 4596) Describes ways in which candidates are selected and presented to the voters, how "bosses" operate, and ways in which the voter can work to defeat corrupt politicans and elect honest ones. Available to those schools subscribing to the Audio-Visual Unit of the Georgia Department of Education Film Library Service, Atlanta, Georgia 30334.

Political Parties. 19 min., black and white. (No. 4762) Shows that political parties allow citizens to organize to choose persons for candidacy for office and to promote their interests politically. Importance of the role of the opposition party is expressed. Audio-Visual Unit of the Georgia Department of Educational Film Library Service, Atlanta, Georgia 30334.

Television and Politics. 25 min., color. Analysis of campaign commercials using "Madison Avenue" techniques to sell candidates. Raises questions about possible campaign reform. (1971). Rental $11.75 from the Instructional Services Center, Audio-Visual Services, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208.

Campaign: American Style. 39 min., color. Shows many of the advertising techniques utilized in political campaigns. Follows a specific campaign in detail. (1968). Rental $17.50 from the Instructional Services Center, Audio-Visual Services, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208.

CHAPTER FIVE

"Who's In?"

The General Election

Cool, windy fall days arrived as the campaign built to its peak. Tom had begun his first quarter at the state university in Statestown. His participation in campaign activities was now limited to weekends when he would drive back to Middletown. Some of his high school classmates had moved away or gone off to college, but Kathy and his closest friends were still there or nearby.

Everyone was busier in the fall, and political activities were squeezed in on weekends, evenings, and days off. Billy, who worked in the bank, was involved in several competitive sports in the community. Sue, now a full-time secretary for the gas company, was going steady with a young man who worked in her office, and Kathy expected to learn of her engagement any day. Kathy and Leona were going to the junior college. After Prince's defeat in the primary, Kathy had persuaded Leona to join in the Hanes' campaign. Tom had urged James to do the same, but James was discouraged by the primary and insisted that he was dropping out of political campaigns. He and Randy had finally been hired at Crown Chemical, and very recently had begun on-the-job mechanical training. Rick, now a chemist's assistant at Crown, had enrolled for a night course at the junior college, but he and Randy had become so involved in Barber's campaign that Rick was not getting much studying done.

Probably the hardest campaigning in the state senatorial race was in mid-October when both Barber and Hanes were claiming the lead. Barber had won the support of some of the key Democrats who had worked for Johnson, and state and local news analysts were calling it "a very close race."

The Hanes campaign emphasized his legal training and experience, his past service on the Governor's Committee to Improve Education, and his previous term in the State Legislature as his qualifications for office. Barber's publicity pointed to his success as a businessman, his experience as president of a local service club and director of an area bank, and his statewide leadership in a veterans' organization.

Both Hanes and Barber made many public appearances, and each bought as much television and radio time as campaign funds would allow. As the intensity of the campaign increased, charges and counter-charges were made by the candidates and their spokesmen. In a fifteen-minute televised debate on a local news program, the two candidates strongly disagreed on school aid and grew heated and angry

as they argued the pollution issue. The final thrust of newspaper ads and mail appeals was planned by each campaign manager as November approached.

★ ★ ★ ★

The large cardboard box in Kathy's hands was an awkward size. She changed her grip on it several times to get a better hold as she hurried down Broad Street. At the corner she glanced upward at the bright red and white banner stretched across the intersection which read:

To trim taxes and cut costs
Vote BARBER for State Senator

Kathy walked faster. "Oh darn!" The box had slipped again. "I must be nearly fifteen minutes late."

Another half-block and she was at the once-vacant store which had been converted to offices and headquarters for Hanes' campaign. Red, white, and blue banners and posters decorated the windows and the door which Kathy tapped awkwardly with her elbow. Sue opened the door to help Kathy with the big box of campaign material. A group of girls were waiting to assist in addressing and mailing the material.

"Sorry I'm late. Had to wait at the printer's office until they were done." Kathy was out of breath. "But the printing job looks good. How are you doing on the envelopes?"

Cartoon removed by ERIC due to copyright law.

Sue pointed to a stack of boxes on a large table. "Would you believe we've already addressed all but about one hundred of them?"

The printed mail-out leaflet illustrated how to cast a vote for Hanes for State Senator. There were two different forms of the leaflet. One set of instructions was for voters of Gray County, which had voting machines. And the other set was to be mailed to voters of Williams County, which still had paper ballots.

Tom had suggested to John Hanes that his campaign supporters prepare a brochure which would show exactly how to vote for Hanes. Hanes liked the idea. He estimated that whether people use a paper ballot, a voting machine, or the newer vote recorder, they feel somewhat uncomfortable and hurried in the voting booth knowing there is a line of people waiting behind them. Hanes hoped that such a campaign mail-out leaflet might familiarize voters with his portion of the ballot, put people at ease in the voting process, and thus bring in additional votes for himself.

Henry Daniels, who headed the campaign, let Tom and Billy assist in drawing the diagrams and arranging the printing. He wrote the accompanying text, and Kathy did the proofreading before the final printing. Daniels was anxious to get the leaflets in the mail so that they would reach the voters just before the weekend preceding the election. (Remember, the general election is held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.) Time was short, so the girls immediately began folding the brochures and stamping the envelopes which they had already addressed to the registered voters in the district.

Henry Daniels came out of his office smiling. He announced a sizeable and unexpected contribution to the campaign coffers.

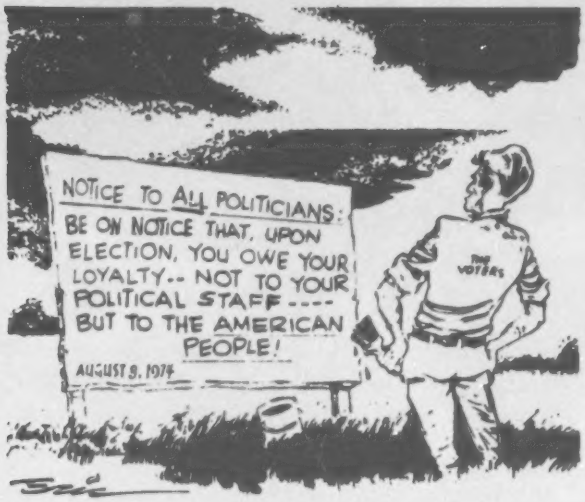
"Old Mrs. Harrison just called to tell me that when she returned from her vacation, she drove along the Trimble River. She was terribly upset to see how badly polluted it was. So today she decided to make another large contribution to John's campaign. We haven't spent our limit yet, and this contribution will pay for the mail-outs and maybe for some TV time."

"Limit? Is there a limit on the money you can spend?" Sue questioned.

Daniels sat down to assist the girls in folding brochures.

"Oh yes. In 1974 and 1975 the State Legislature passed laws setting limits on the total amount a candidate may spend in a campaign. The limit covers all the money that the candidate and his campaign organization may spend. And it covers contributions as well as personal funds."

"Do the other candidates have to limit what they spend, too?" Sue asked.


NOTICE TO ALL POLITICIANS:
BE ON NOTICE THAT, UPON ELECTION, YOU OWE YOUR LOYALTY-- NOT TO YOUR POLITICAL STAFF---- BUT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE!
AUGUST 9, 1974
THE VOTERS

The Atlanta Journal, *August 27, 1974*

"Yes, the limit on campaign expenditures is the same for all candidates for the same office. In a campaign for State Senate we are not allowed to spend more than $10,000 on the primary election, and not more than $4,000 on any runoff election. For the general election, we are limited to a maximum expenditure of $10,000. So far, we are well below that figure."

Marsha Crowe, a housewife volunteer who had been working at the campaign headquarters for several hours every afternoon, added: "I recall reading that a candidate for Governor is allowed to spend up to $400,000 on the primary campaign and $300,000 on the general election. I believe the runoff maximum is $200,000. Is that right, Henry?"

"Yes, Marsha. The limits are pretty high for other statewide campaigns, too. But candidates for the State House of Representatives, since they are from smaller districts, may not spend more than $6,000 on either the primary or general election, nor more than $3,000 on any runoff."

Kathy reached across the table for a fresh packet of envelopes. She turned to Henry Daniels, puzzled: "But, Henry, how does the state government know how much we are spending?"

Marsha laughed and suggested that the Secretary of State was watching over Henry's shoulder.

"Well, not exactly," the campaign director responded. "But I have to keep complete and accurate records to send in to the Office of the Secretary of State. There the records are filed and made available for public inspection."

He went on to explain that Georgia's Campaign and Financial Disclosure Act requires detailed accounting of all contributions, contributors, and expenditures. "This Georgia law–and similar finance and disclosure laws passed in other states and by the federal government–were part of the campaign reform that came about after the Watergate scandal and political contribution scandals of the presidential campaign of 1972."

"Oh sure, we talked about that at school." Kathy responded.

Sue, who had stopped to read one of the brochures, asked about the machines called "vote recorders" which are used in some parts of the state. "Henry, is the vote recorder anything like a voting machine? I've heard some talk that we may be getting them in Williams County next year. I've never seen one. How do you vote on it?"

"Those vote recorders are quite different from voting machines. Just a minute, I think I have some information in my office to show how a recorder works."

From his office Daniels brought a folder of information and pictures printed by the Secretary of State's office. He showed Sue a picture from a pamphlet.

"These little machines could be used all over the state someday. Some counties have them already. They are less expensive than voting machines to purchase, and they make vote counting much faster and easier than paper ballots. One problem is being sure that people know how to use them."

He showed Sue a diagram of the steps in punching vote choices on the card (see page 96).

"Hey, this looks like those job preference tests we took in high school," Sue exclaimed. "We punched a hole into the answer sheet to show our choice."

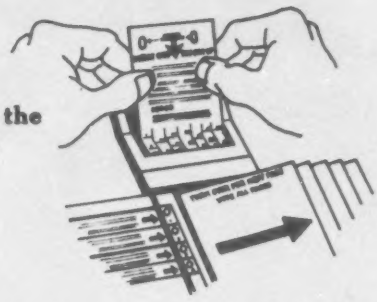
Daniels explained that when all the voting is completed, the stack of punched cards can be quickly and inexpensively counted on an automatic counting machine.

Kathy and two other girls walked around the table to look over Sue's shoulder at the diagram.

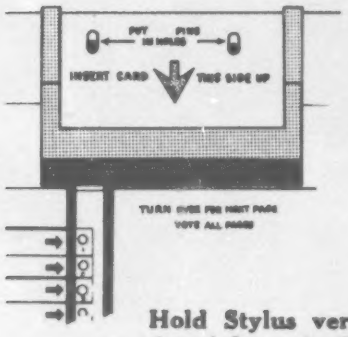
"Golly, I'd never considered how much all these elections must cost the county," remarked Kathy. "What does an election cost?"

Daniels shook his head, "A lot of money. Not only does a large portion go to paying the poll workers, but the ballots must be printed or the voting machines rented and set up. And if the county owns the voting machines, you must figure the high cost of purchasing them–about $1,500 each–and add the cost of storage, maintenance, and setting them up for elections. Then there are expenses like transporting

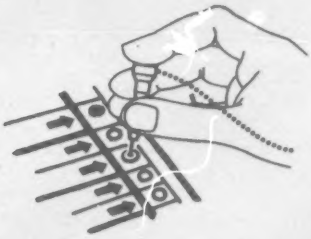
HOW TO VOTE ON THE VOTE RECORDER



STEP 1 **USING BOTH HANDS**
Insert the ballot card all the way into the votomatic.



STEP 2 **Be sure the two slots in the stub of your card fit down over the two pins.**

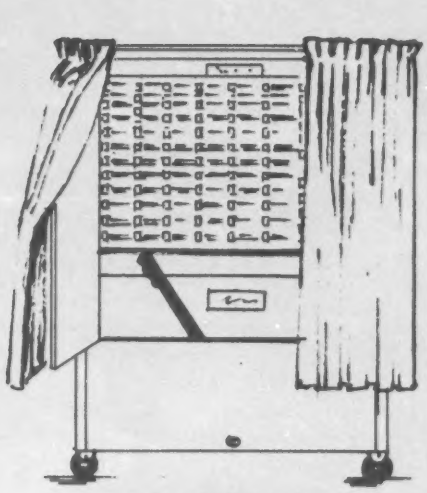


STEP 3 **Hold Stylus vertical (straight up). PUNCH STRAIGHT DOWN THROUGH the ballot card to indicate your choice. DO NOT USE PEN OR PENCIL.**

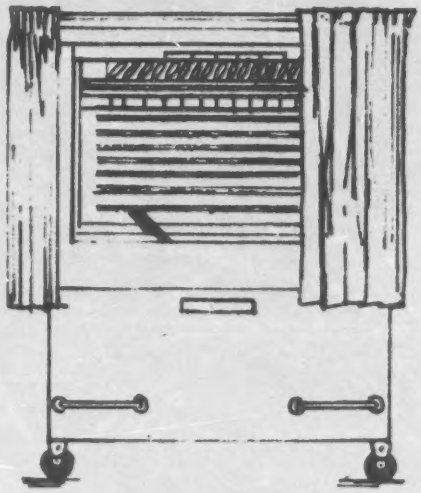
After voting, withdraw the ballot card and place it inside the envelope, with the number strip showing, or if fold-over type card is used, fold at perforated line to insure secrecy.

SPECIAL NOTE: If you make a mistake, return your card and get another.

Secretary of State of Georgia, How to Vote a Vote Recorder.



SHOUP VOTING MACHINE



AUTOMATIC VOTING MACHINE

To cast your vote, move the voting pointers corresponding with the names of the candidates or questions you choose to vote for in a down position until "X" is showing and leave in a down position. When you have completed voting, check to see that you have pulled down the correct voting pointers for the candidates of your choice. DO NOT MOVE LARGE RED OPERATING LEVER BACK TO THE LEFT UNTIL YOU ARE SURE YOU HAVE VOTED CORRECTLY. If you have made a mistake push the voting pointer in an up position until you do not see the "X" and cast your vote for another candidate for that office. The machine is set up so that you cannot cast a vote for any candidate or question for whom or upon which you are not entitled to vote. Your vote will not be recorded until you move the red operating lever back to the left.

In a Primary, you must vote for each candidate individually. YOU CANNOT VOTE FOR CANDIDATES OF BOTH PARTIES IN A PRIMARY. In the General Election you will be allowed to vote for candidates from either Party or Independent or Write-In candidates. YOU MAY NOT WRITE-IN THE NAME OF A CANDIDATE IN A PRIMARY.

When you have completed your voting, move the red operating lever back to the left. This will record your vote and open the curtain.

Secretary of State of Georgia, How To Vote a Voting Machine.

and setting up voting booths, janitorial services, sometimes the rental of tables and chairs, and various other small expenses."

"Does it usually cost more than a thousand dollars?" queried Sue.

"Well, in this county it often runs much more than that. Not long ago I was talking to Jenny Byrd, the County Probate Judge–she's the official in charge of elections. She told me that two years ago in this county–when only about 13,000 people voted in the election for governor–the general election with paper ballots cost about $6,700. She says that holding the primary this year cost nearly $5,000 and the runoff primary cost about $2,000."

"Wow! I can't believe it!" Sue howled.

"This must be why county officials are looking for ways to improve voting procedures around here," Leona remarked.

Daniels shook his head. "It's a real problem trying to find a speedy, inexpensive, easy way for people to vote. Especially when folks don't like changes from the way they voted last time. Some people feel insecure voting on machines of any sort. But many folks find the long paper ballots to be confusing."

"Maybe that's why some people don't vote at all," speculated Sue.

Billy, on his way to lunch at Sam's Sandwich Shop, was surprised to meet James on Mulberry Street carrying what appeared to be a stack of campaign pamphlets and a checklist.

"Hey, James, what's happening?"

"Hey, Billy. How've you been? Are you balancing piles of money on top of your head at the big bank?"

Billy laughed. "They've ruined my act. Can't play with that cash down there. Say, it looks like you're campaigning or something. I thought you'd *had* it with politics. Come on in here and have a sandwich with me and tell me what you're up to."

While they had lunch, James explained that he was not working for any candidate. He had volunteered his day off from work to go door-to-door for a non-partisan citizens' organization in order to get out as many voters as possible the next Tuesday.

"One thing I learned from Prince's campaign is that a lot of people don't bother to vote in spite of their own best interests. And do you know, people who study voting returns tell us that it is women, poorer and less educated folks, old people, blacks and other minorities, and even young people like us who don't turn out at the polls. Some of these people feel

that their vote doesn't count anyway. But that's how they lose their political power, man! They let someone else decide who's going to be governor or senator."

"Why let that bug you, James? If some people aren't interested enough to get out and vote, then it may be better that they don't."

Citizen Suicide

The Atlanta Journal, *August 12, 1974*

(Tear off before depositing ballot in ballot box)

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To vote a straight party ticket, mark a cross (X) or check (✓) mark in the square in the party column, opposite the name of the party of your choice.

If you do not desire to vote a straight party ticket, then place a cross (X) or check (✓) mark in the square opposite the name of each candidate you choose to vote for.

To vote for a person whose name is not on the ballot, manually write his name, accompanied by the title of the office involved, in the write in column.

If you spoil your ballot, do not erase, but ask for a new ballot. Use only pen or pencil.

OFFICIAL

BALLOT

STATE OF GEORGIA
CLARKE COUNTY
216th PRECINCT
District Four (Fourth Ward)
General Election — November 3, 1970

REPUBLICAN PARTY

☐ To vote a straight Party ticket, place a cross (X) or check (✓) mark in the square to the left.

FOR GOVERNOR
☐ HAL SUIT

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
☐ FRANK G. MILLER

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE
☐ ROBERT D. (BOB) CARNEY

FOR COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE
☐ W. A. "SHORTY" MADDOX, JR.

FOR COMPTROLLER GENERAL
☐ W. LEWIS JOHNSON

FOR STATE TREASURER
☐ JACK B. RAY

FOR COMMISSIONER OF LABOR
☐ BEN T. HUIET

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FOR PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER
(To succeed Alpha A. Fowler, Jr.)
☐ ALPHA A. FOWLER, JR.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

☐ To vote a straight Party ticket, place a cross (X) or check (✓) mark in the square to the left.

FOR GOVERNOR
☐ JIMMY CARTER

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
☐ LESTER MADDOX

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE
☐ BEN W. FORTSON, JR.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE
☐ TOMMY IRVIN

FOR COMPTROLLER GENERAL
☐ JOHNNIE L. CALDWELL

FOR STATE TREASURER
☐ WILLIAM H. (BILL) BURSON

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL
☐ ARTHUR K. BOLTON

FOR STATE SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT
☐ JACK P. NIX

FOR COMMISSIONER OF LABOR
☐ SAM CALDWELL

FOR PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER
(To succeed Alpha A. Fowler, Jr.)
☐ BOBBY PAFFORD

WRITE-IN CANDIDATES

To vote for a person whose name is not on the ballot, manually write his name, accompanied by the title of the office involved, in this column.

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James thought for a minute. "Yeah, well I'm not convinced that they should be forgotten. If these people can be shown how their voting power can protect their interests, they may begin to pay attention and then get out and vote. Of course, it would be better to get more people registered, but it's too late for that now."

"You know, James, you're sounding like what Mr. Morgan used to call an 'idealist,'" Billy said, pushing aside his empty sandwich plate. "If people don't know or think about any of the issues—and some don't really care—why should you push them out to vote? What kind of voting can you expect from them?"

James finished his sandwich and gathered up his papers. "Well, I think if you can get people interested, let them see that this affects them personally, then maybe they *will* care and learn. It's worth a try to go around and talk to them and give them this easy-to-read, non-partisan stuff on each candidate. For instance, you should see all of the blacks down this block who've been willing to give me some time to listen."

Out on the street again, James and Billy exchanged some news about high school classmates, talked about getting the group together sometime, and then went off in different directions.

★ ★ ★ ★

Although polling places stay open from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on election day, Tom was up early and among the very first to vote in his precinct. He had returned to Middletown Monday evening, since he was excused from college classes on election day. He planned to assist workers at Hanes' headquarters all day—taking telephone requests for rides to the polls and reports from party poll watchers regarding the heaviness of voter turnout in each ward and precinct.

Most of the people working at Hanes' headquarters that morning were optimistic, but in the late afternoon, after news of a low turnout in the Second Ward (one of the traditionally strong Democratic wards), Tom and the others grew anxious. Party workers doubled their efforts—phoning registered voters in the Second Ward, urging them to vote, and offering them rides to the polls.

When Tom took a break to have supper, he ran into Rick in the cafe. Rick was so outwardly confident of a victory for Barber that it ruined Tom's appetite.

"Tommy, I do believe the Second Ward Democrats must have decided that these anti-pollution and education programs were going to push taxes out of sight! The low turnout there is unreal. Maybe they aren't voting Republican, but at least they're not out there voting Democrat. And that helps Barber."

Tom was afraid that Rick was right.

★ ★ ★ ★

By 7:00 when the polls were closing, Tom found Kathy and Leona sitting in Hanes' headquarters with other workers making nervous jokes about "rigged elections" and "stuffed ballot boxes." Billy had reverted to his old balancing tricks, and with a big notebook perched on his head was slowly moving around, speculating aloud about the effects of the low turnout in the Second Ward. Sue and her boyfriend came in around 8:00 with a jug of coffee and a big bag of sandwiches. Everyone but Hanes and Daniels enjoyed the relief in tension as they ate.

Soon the early results from Gray County's voting machines began to come in. At 9:00 the local television station reported a slight lead for Hanes. The mood at headquarters became more cheerful. Hanes looked more at ease and helped himself to a sandwich.

At 10:15, with votes in from the several important precincts where many Crown Chemical employees lived, Barber pushed ahead with a 10% lead. When this count was posted on the chalkboard, a groan went up at headquarters.

At 10:40 the voting tallies showed Barber's lead persisting. Then, gradually, phone calls from party watchers in the precincts of Williams County reported the tallies of the paper ballots cast there. Hanes began to catch up with Barber.

Hanes made small gains until the last returns from the district were in just after midnight. These gave him the majority. Forgetting their weariness, the workers at headquarters cheered, shouted, danced, and celebrated.

They paused when a statement by Barber was read at 12:20 on the local television station in which he conceded his defeat and congratulated Hanes. He also praised his own supporters, both Republican and Democratic, for making it such a very close race.

Hanes then stood up and sincerely thanked everyone there at his headquarters for working so hard for his election and for the betterment of the senatorial district and the state. He promised to work energetically to get through the needed legislation he had emphasized in his campaign. His campaigners cheered and clapped and camera bulbs flashed as newsmen took pictures.

The late returns showed that Hanes had received 6,683 votes to Barber's 5,997 votes—giving Hanes 52.7% of the votes. Although Daniels and the others were jubilant that Hanes had won, they were somewhat disappointed that he did not receive more of the 9,147 votes cast in the first Democratic primary.

Tom and Billy looked over the returns. It was evident that many factory workers from Crown and other plants in the district had not

voted "straight ticket" Democratic as party workers had hoped. It appeared that they were concerned about their jobs and what they perceived to be a threat to industry from proposed increases in pollution regulation. The arguments for increased state funding for education and fear of heavier taxes may also have affected their vote. At any rate, many had crossed over and voted Republican for State Senator.

Apparently, the voters of both counties in the residential areas along the river had supported Hanes. Most of these people were in Williams County. But it was the late returns from the predominantly black precincts of Williams County that had saved the day. It appeared that Prince's support and Hanes' emphasis on the education issue had been important to his victory.

After most of the crowd at Hanes' headquarters had gone home, Tom and Billy decided to have a last bottle of coke. Straddling a chair, Tom reflected on the campaign. He noted that many people could not be depended upon to vote in all three elections, and that it took hard work just to get out the voters. Also he observed that those who did vote did not necessarily stick to the party line if they saw their own interests better protected by the candidate of the other party.

"I guess Rick was right about one thing, Billy. Party ties are strong, but there are other influences like jobs and general social and economic conditions that make the issues pretty important."

"Yeah, but the kind of campaign you run is also a biggie. A couple of those friendly, backyard speeches over in Gray County really helped Hanes to 'turn on' some voters. And you have to consider money. Man, without contributions neither Hanes nor Barber could have bought all that space and time in the press and on TV!"

Billy stretched out his arms and yawned. It was nearly 2:30 in the morning. He was tired, and so was Tom.

"Well, it's real, Billy. John Hanes made it. Let's hope that in the next legislative session he can budge the establishment and get some action to save the Trimble River."

Billy thought for a moment. "From the returns in other districts, it looks like Hanes may have some help in the State Senate. It'll be interesting to see how it goes."

They said goodnight to Henry Daniels, who was just turning out the lights in his office. As they walked out on the dimly lit street toward Billy's car, Billy plunked his car keys on his head, pretended to be doing a difficult balancing act, and then stopped. "It's time for a new act. Maybe I'll become a skillful magician. Or a politician!"

Tom smiled. Billy shoved the keys in his pocket and began whistling as they continued down Broad Street toward the parking lot.

Think About This

1. The two cartoons below are concerned with "political apathy."
   a. How would you define "political apathy?"
   b. What attitude toward political apathy is expressed by the individual *speaking* in each cartoon below?
   c. What are some visible evidences of political apathy in a community?
   d. What might cause people to completely "drop out" of politics and government?

'Do you sometimes get to wondering why it's called government of the people, by the people, for the people?'

The Atlanta Journal, *August 10, 1970.*

"No, I don't know what 'apathy' means, and I really don't care either."

2. Campaign "handbills" (one-page handouts) should be attractive and have a brief–but compelling–message. Design a handbill for Barber or Hanes which contains an appropriate and appealing slogan or message.

3. The following terms are commonly associated with political campaigns and elections. Look in books and pamphlets on government and politics to find the meaning and importance of each of these terms:

straight ticket	city wards
split ticket	canvassing
caucus	grass roots
dark horse candidate	bandwagon
party column ballot	machine
Australian ballot	electorate
stuffed ballot box	absentee ballot
precinct	"landslide"

4. If you should go into the army or attend college away from home, you may wish to vote by *absentee ballot*. Find out from your county election officials exactly how to obtain an absentee ballot and vote with it. Report this information to your class.

5. In June 1971, the 26th amendment established the national minimum voting age as eighteen. Previously, only a few states in the United States had a voting age lower than twenty-one. Georgia, in 1943, was the first state to lower the voting age to eighteen.

   From Georgia history books and any related magazine articles you can find in your library, determine:

   a. What factors were influential in Georgia's approval of the youth vote?
   b. What have been the arguments for and against the youth vote?

6. What is the point of view of the cartoon below regarding the participation of youth in politics? Do you agree?

"...And I know that all students within sound of this broadcast share my deep concern over these issues..."

7. The purpose of the Georgia Campaign and Financial Disclosure Act, passed in 1974 and amended in 1975, is to help "to protect the integrity of the democratic process and to insure fair elections" throughout the state by requiring public disclosure of campaign contributions and expenditures for campaigns for state and local government offices.

   a. Obtain a copy of the law from the Office of the Secretary of State and outline its main points.
   b. Discuss the law with several people in your community who have recently run for state or local office. (Perhaps you could invite these people to school for a roundtable discussion which could be recorded on a casette audio-tape and shared with other classes.)

8. Note the views of the newspaper columnist below on the responsibilities of the electorate, and of the political cartoonist (p. 70) on the responsibilities of an elected official.
   a. How are these two views on political responsibility related?
   b. How has the federal Watergate scandal made Americans more conscious of political responsibility?
   c. Do you agree with each opinion?

> "Working hard to elect a favorite candidate is only one small part of a citizen's responsibility. The real burden of responsibility falls between the elections.
>
> The job lies in regularly informing an elected official (by letter, telephone, telegrams and talks when possible) what should be done on some of the multitude of issues in the public domain.
>
> This is where civic education in the schools across the nation in past years has obviously been woefully lacking.
>
> A nation too busy to get involved in civic responsibility is a nation too busy to preserve its constitutionally guaranteed freedoms. And it will surely lose those precious guarantees if they are not used.
>
> Now begins the time when citizens should launch the process of reminding public officials what they promised during the campaign, seeking to be given the most sacred public trust—election to public office.
>
> There are many well-meaning public servants elected by the people, waiting to get some clear follow-up signals from their electorate. But they too often wait in vain, receiving little or no communication from the broad-based electorate, except on the most emotional and controversial issues that every elected official expects anyway.
>
> The result too often is that the only regular input a public official receives between elections is the input from organized special economic interests who know that the system is there to be used, if not abused. Moreover, these very same groups, organized to make regular followthrough input, are also smart enough to put sizeable campaign contributions in the right places before the election.
>
> The impact of the special contributors is further enhanced by the lack of financial support (even small $5, $10 or $15 contributions) from individual citizens who comprise the foundation of every official's authority. . . ."

(George VR. Smith in The Atlanta Journal, *November 13, 1974)*

9. The game of *Political Campaign* may be played by groups of five. The rules should be read over carefully and clarified before the twenty-minute timed game begins.

   After you have played the game you should discuss with other students and the teacher the ways in which the game is like a real political campaign and the ways in which it may be unrealistic and could be misleading.

Chapter Five Resources

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND ARTICLES

Norman V. Bartley, *From Thurmond to Wallace* 1970 (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press). An analysis of voting patterns in Georgia.

Alvin Boskoss and Harmon Ziegler, *Voting Patterns in a Local Election* 1964 (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.). A study of voting decisions in local elections in DeKalb County, Georgia.

Campaign and Financial Disclosure Act 1975 (Office of the Secretary of State, State Capitol, Atlanta, Georgia 30334).

How to Vote a Paper Ballot 1975 (Office of the Secretary of State, State Capitol, Atlanta, Georgia 30334).

How to Vote a Voting Machine 1975 (Office of the Secretary of State, State Capitol, Atlanta, Georgia 30334).

How to Vote on a Vote Recorder 1975 (Office of the Secretary of State, State Capitol, Atlanta, Georgia 30334).

FILMS

Where Were You? 28 min., color. Deals with negativism and cynicism toward political participation. Shows how many people forfeit their political privileges, allowing a minority in the political establishment to make the decisions. Depicts the nomination and campaign processes within a political party and indicates needs for greater participation in a democracy.(1960). University of Georgia Film Library, Athens, Georgia, 30602. Rental fee $4.00.

Making of The President 84 min., color. A documentary of the 1968 presidential election campaign. Shows the political conventions which nominated the candidates and follows the campaigns of Richard Nixon, Hubert Humphrey, and George Wallace. Written by Theodore H. White. Available on free loan from West Glen Films, 565 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10017. Book at least two months in advance.

Democracy: Your Voice Can Be Heard 19 min., color. (No. 5609) True story of a campaign by a group of high school students seeking improvements in a hospital. Shows how individuals can be more effective in a democracy. Available to schools subscribing to the film service from the Audio-Visual Unit of the Georgia Department of Education, Atlanta, Georgia 30334.

Politics, Power and the Public Good 20 min., black and white. Raises questions about the methods of politicians. Where does constructive compromise end and corruption begin? An edited segment from the feature film, ALL THE KINGS MEN. Good material for value analysis. Rental $8.25. Available from the Instructional Services Center, Audio-Visual Services, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208.

THE GAME OF POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

In this game each of two campaign teams tries to gain a majority of votes for its candidate in order to win the general election when time is called after twenty minutes of play. Each team should have two to three players (preferably two).

Gains and losses are made from two decks of cards: the Campaign Deck and the Strategy Deck.

Each team starts with 50% of the vote. The combined percent of votes for both teams must always equal 100%. Therefore, if one team gains a certain percent of the vote, the opposition team loses the same percentage of votes; e.g., if Team B gaines 2%, Team A loses 2%, and the markers must be moved accordingly.

Players from each team keep track of the gains or losses in the percent of the vote by moving a marker up or down the Campaign Vote Record.

Players for each team must also keep track of the collection and expenditure of campaign funds, and a marker is moved up and down the Campaign Funds Record to show additions of contributions and subtraction of expenses for each team.

Campaign Cards

There are the main playing cards and each player draws one each time he has a turn. After each turn the campaign card is returned to the bottom of the deck.

Strategy Cards

Each team draws two initial Strategy Cards and holds them.

Players draw additional cards from the Strategy Deck *only* when instructed to do so by a card drawn from the Campaign Deck.

The members of a team decide jointly how and when they will use a Strategy Card–with a one minute time limit for decisions.

Only three Strategy Cards may be held by any team at one time. If a team already holding three Strategy Cards is instructed by a Campaign Card to draw a Strategy Card, the Strategy Card is drawn and the team has one minute to decide which of the four Strategy Cards it will discard. The team may then choose to play one of the remaining three Strategy Cards or hold them.

The decision to play a particular Strategy Card may depend on:

a) whether the team has enough campaign funds,
b) the previous move of the opposing team,
c) what the team suspects the other team holds in Strategy Cards,

d) the political principles of the team members,
e) determination by a team that time is running out.

A team may initiate action with a Strategy Card when it is the turn of any of its players.

Any time one team initiates action with a Strategy Card, the other team may respond to it with an appropriate Strategy Card. No more than one Strategy Card may be played by one team in any one move, however.

Campaign Funds

Both teams start with $1,000 supplied by the party for the general election campaign. Additional funds are gained from drawing Campaign Cards. Expenditures are a result of using Strategy Cards. Gains and expenditures are recorded by a movable marker on the Campaign Fund Record.

Markers for each team are placed at the $1,000 level at the start of play.

As contributions or expenditure cards are drawn from the decks, the team markers are moved up or down. A player may use Strategy Cards to buy campaign advertising only if he has the needed campaign funds.

At any time, a team may choose to announce that it is buying "Secret Support." No card is needed for this. "Secret Support" is bought at the rate of $1,000 for 1% vote gain, up to 5%. However, such a purchase makes the team vulnerable to lose two percentage points for each $1,000 it has just spent *if* the opposition holds an EXPOSE Strategy Card and plays it. [Remember that in any move, the gain by one team of a number of percentage points of the vote results in a loss by the opposition campaign team, and vice-versa.]

To Start The Game

The players flip a coin to determine which team draws a card first.

Each team draws two initial Strategy Cards and holds them.

Then one player from the starting team draws a card from the Campaign Deck and follows the instructions on the card.

A player from the opponent's team draws a card from the Campaign Deck and likewise follows instructions on the card. Thus the teams and players alternate so that each player has a chance to draw.

Each Campaign Card drawn should be read aloud before the move is made.

If possible, a Polling Official should be appointed to check on the moves of team markers both on the Campaign Vote Record and on the

Campaign Fund Record. He can also keep time and shuffle the two card decks when they have been run through once.

The *winning team* is the one whose marker shows that it holds any majority (51% or more) when time is called after *20 minutes of play*.

CAMPAIGN VOTE RECORD

(If you wish, cut on dotted lines and tape columns together)

★ ★ ★ ★

% of Vote		Team A	Team B	Team A	Team B
Team A	Team B	41		58	
		42		59	
25		43		60	
26		44		61	
27		45		62	
28		46		63	
29		47		64	
30		48		65	
31		49		66	
32		START HERE 50	START HERE	67	
33				68	
34		51		69	
35		52		70	
36		53		71	
37		54		72	
38		55		73	
39		56		74	
40		57		75	

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★ ★ CAMPAIGN FUND RECORD ★ ★

Team A	25,000	Team B
	24,000	
	23,000	
	22,000	
	21,000	
	20,000	
	19,000	
	18,000	
	17,000	
	16,000	
	15,000	
	14,000	
	13,000	
	12,000	
	11,000	
	10,000	
	9,000	
	8,000	
	7,000	
	6,000	
	5,000	
	4,000	
	3,000	
	2,000	
	1,000	
92	0	89

A group of businessmen in your hometown have raised $2,000 to support your campaign. Add this to campaign funds.	Your candidate's son was arrested in a demonstration. -1%	The political committee of a statewide labor organization has contributed $3,000 to your campaign. Add to your campaign funds.
A local farmer has mailed a contribution to help your campaign effort. Add $1,000 to your campaign funds.	Your candidate's stand on increased salaries for school teachers has won him the endorsement of the State Teachers Organization. +1%	Your candidate's mother was arrested for speeding and running a red light. -1%
A party banquet was held to raise funds for the state office candidates in your party. Add $2,000 to your campaign funds.	Your former law partner has announced his support for your opponent. -2%	At a gathering of 15,000 people, your candidate's speech was rained out. -1%
DRAW A STRATEGY CARD	DRAW A STRATEGY CARD	The incumbent candidate for governor has endorsed the candidacy of your opponent. -1%

A fund raising drive in a small town in your district netted $2,000 for your campaign funds. Add this to your campaign funds.	DRAW A STRATEGY CARD	The dairy industries have collected $4,000 to contribute to your campaign. Add to your campaign funds.
The county party organization held a big barbecue to raise campaign funds. $2,000 of the proceeds were contributed to your campaign funds. Add to your campaign funds.	A national party leader popular in the opposition party is coming to Georgia to campaign for your opponent. -2%	Your party's local women's organization has raised $1,000 for your campaign. Add this to your campaign funds.
Poultry processors have contributed $3,000 to your campaign. Add to your campaign funds.	DRAW A STRATEGY CARD	A well-organized group of college and high school students has conducted a door-to-door campaign in your candidate's behalf in numerous towns and cities. +2%
The Peach Growers Association has contributed $4,000 to your campaign. Add to your campaign funds.	A large chemical manufacturer has contributed $3,000 to your campaign. Add to your campaign funds.	The state's largest newspaper has endorsed your candidate. +3%

The popular governor of a neighboring state has denounced your candidate's stand on several regional issues. -2%	A popular regional entertainer is travelling around the state campaigning for your candidate. +2%	A wealthy party member who was pleased by recent campaign events has just donated $4,000 to your campaign. Add to your campaign funds.
Today an appealing, attractive picture of your candidate travelling with his family appeared on the front page of the state's largest circulation newspaper. +1%	DRAW A STRATEGY CARD	Your candidate has been endorsed by a state farmers' organization. +2%
DRAW A STRATEGY CARD	Your candidate's former law partner has announced his support for your opponent. -2%	DRAW A STRATEGY CARD
DRAW A STRATEGY CARD	Your candidate's wife has organized a statewide women's campaign in shopping centers and supermarkets throughout the state. +2%	DRAW A STRATEGY CARD

A large industrial firm in the capital city has contributed $3,000 to your campaign. Add to your campaign funds.	DRAW A STRATEGY CARD	A former business associate of your candidate has been indicted on charges of income tax evasion. -1%
A popular national party leader has announced that he will visit your state and campaign for you. +2%	Your candidate's brother has qualified to run against him. -1%	DRAW A STRATEGY CARD
DRAW A STRATEGY CARD	Your candidate's speech before a large five-state regional organization was cheered and received broad newspaper and television coverage. +2%	DRAW A STRATEGY CARD
DRAW A STRATEGY CARD	A well known civic leader in a large city in your district has denounced your candidate's stand on taxation. -1%	The sale of buttons and stickers has netted $1,000. Add this to your campaign funds.

Your candidate has been accused of being out of the state more than he is in the state. -1%	Your candidate made a poor impression in a recent statewide televised debate with his opponent. -3%	Your candidate was unable to attend a large district-wide barbecue. -1%
DRAW A STRATEGY CARD	Your candidate's proposal for connecting routes to the major east-west highway has created favorable reactions in several large cities in the state. +1%	A state farmers' organization has just contributed $3,000 to your campaign. Add to your campaign funds.
DRAW A STRATEGY CARD	DRAW A STRATEGY CARD	Your candidate's son has received much publicity and a community service award for saving a child's life. +1%
Your opponent in the runoff primary has announced his strong support for you. +4%	You have received the endorsement of the highly respected senior senator from your state. +5%	The State Political Party Organization has contributed $2,000 to your campaign. Record this under "campaign funds."

You presented an impressive summary of your views on various political issues before a statewide convention of the League of Women Voters. +1%	A family squabble over an inheritance has resulted in bad publicity for your candidate. -1%	CUT COSTS CARD CUT COSTS CARD You charge your opponent with plans and programs which will result in a waste of the taxpayer's money. You may play this card following any Strategy Card played by your opponent which has a "Cut Costs Provision."
DRAW A STRATEGY CARD	Get-to-meet—the-candidate coffees are held in a medium-sized city for your candidate. Collectively, those attending are impressed enough to contribute $2,000 to your campaign funds.	To purchase 6,000 large posters for your campaign, you will need $3,000. +1%
Poor planning and heavy traffic prevented your candidate from showing up at a television debate. -2%	Your candidate campaigns for the opening of several new recreation areas in the state. +1% Cut Costs Provision -1% if, when you play this card, an opponent follows it with a Cut Costs Card.	You speak out in favor of new taxes to support *needed* government services and extended government regulation. +1% Cut Costs Provision -1% if, when you play this card, an opponent follows it with a Cut Costs Card.
Your campaign supporters have placed stickers on the bumpers of 5,000 automobiles with the permission of the drivers. +1%	EXPOSE CARD EXPOSE CARD You learn of questionable arrangements in your opponent's campaign. Play this card following any Strategy Card played by your opponent with an "Expose Provision."	A preliminary poll of voters (cost: $1,000) shows your candidate lacks appeal to young voters, so you increase campaign efforts (cost: $4,000) to attract them. +2%

EXPOSE CARD EXPOSE CARD You learn of questionable activities in your opponent's campaign. You may play this card following any Strategy Card with an "expose provision" played by your opponent and gain the stated percent of the vote.	You may purchase a full-page color ad in the Sunday paper which circulates all over the state if you have $4,000. +1%	EXPOSE CARD EXPOSE CARD You learn of questionable arrangements in your opponent's campaign. You may play this card following any Strategy Card played by your opponent which has an "Expose Provision" and gain the stated percent of the vote.
A full-page black and white political ad in a statewide Sunday newspaper will cost you $3,000. +1%	To purchase advertising space on twenty-seven lighted billboards, the cost will be $4,000. +2%	You charge your opponent with taking contradictory stands on racial issues in his speeches. +1% Apathy Provision -1% if, when you play this card, an opponent follows it with a Public Apathy Card.
A package deal for six prime time spot television ads on a large powerful television station will cost you $2,000. +1%	Your public relations advisor suggests that you purchase radio advertising time for your campaign. Two daily one-minute spot announcements on two large radio stations for the next thirty days will cost $2,000. +1%	If you have $1,000 in your campaign fund, you will be able to purchase 4500, 12" x 18" campaign posters. +1%
Your candidate conducts a personal face-to-face campaign in stores and restaurants of the major cities of the state to "discuss important issues with the people." +2% Apathy Provision -1% if, when you play this card, an opponent follows it with a Public Apathy Card.	CUT COSTS CARD CUT COSTS CARD You charge your opponent with plans and programs which will result in a waste of the taxpayer's money. You may play this card following any Strategy Card played by your opponent which has a "Cut Costs Provision."	Daily one minute political ads for one month on a powerful television station in the state Capital will cost $16,000. Do you have the campaign funds? +3%

EXPOSE CARD EXPOSE CARD You learn of questionable arrangements in your opponent's campaign. You may play this card following any Strategy Card played by your opponent which has an "Expose Provision" and gain the stated percent of the vote.	Your candidate speaks out in favor of replacing the "sorely outmoded" state constitution with a new constitution whatever the costs. +1% Cut Cost Provision -1% if, when you play this card, an opponent follows it with a Cut Costs Card.	Your candidate refuses to reveal his financial assets. He claims that his personal wealth has no connection with his politics. It is indicative of his success as a businessman, not from political gain. +1% Expose Provision -1% if, when you play this card, an opponent follows with an Expose Card.
You charge your opponent with taking contradictory stands on racial issues in his speeches. +1% Apathy Provision -1% if, when you play this card, an opponent follows it with a Public Apathy Card.	Your candidate defends attacks on a business deal in his past by giving a true account of his involvement. +1% Expose Provision -1% if, when you play this card, an opponent follows with an Expose Card.	For $2,000 you may purchase four days of a full-page newspaper ad to be run in a newspaper which circulates in one district of your state. +1%
EXPOSE CARD EXPOSE CARD You learn of questionable arrangements in your opponent's campaign. You may play this card following any Strategy Card played by your opponent which has an "Expose Provision" and gain the stated percent of the vote.	25,000 campaign buttons will cost you $3,000. +1%	As campaign chairman you charge the opponent with failing to support measures which will enforce law and order. +1% Apathy Provision -1% if, when you play this card, your opponent follows with a Public Apathy Card.
TV Bonus Advertisement You may buy political announcement time on television. For each $2,000 you spend you gain 1%. But you may not spend more than $10,000.	Your candidate demands that his wealthy opponent publicly disclose his personal financial assets. +1% Expose Provision -1% if, when you play this card, an opponent follows with an Expose Card.	PUBLIC APATHY CARD You assess that the public is disinterested in the charge or issue at hand, and you charge your opponent with "making a big thing out of nothing." Play this card following any Strategy Card with an "Apathy Provision" played by your opponent.

EXPOSE CARD EXPOSE CARD You learn of questionable arrangements in your opponent's campaign. You may play this card following any Strategy Card played by your opponent which has an "Expose Provision" and gain the stated percent of the vote.	For the third time your candidate has turned down a challenge from his opponent to debate issues. -1% Apathy Provision +1% if, when you play this card, an opponent follows it with a Public Apathy Card.	PUBLIC APATHY CARD You assess that the public is disinterested in the issue at hand and you charge your opponent with "making a big thing out of nothing." You may play this card following any Strategy Card played by your opponent which has an "Apathy Provision."
As campaign manager you suggest running six half-page black-and-white ads in the largest newspaper in the state. The cost will be $9,000. +2%	The liquor lobby has offered large contributions to your campaign which you decide to accept. +1% Expose Provision -1% if, when you play this card, an opponent follows with an Expose Strategy Card.	CUT COSTS CARD CUT COSTS CARD You charge your opponent with plans and programs which will result in a waste of the taxpayer's money. You may play this card following any Strategy Card with a "Cut Costs Provision" played by your opponent.
PUBLIC APATHY CARD You assess that the public is disinterested in the charge or issue at hand and you charge your opponent with "making a big thing out of nothing." You may play this card following any Strategy Card played by your opponent which has an "Apathy Provision."	Your candidate claims that calling in troops too rapidly further provoked a riot in a large city in the state. +1% Apathy Provision -1% if, when you play this card, an opponent follows it with a Public Apathy Card.	A Ku Klux Klan leader held a secret meeting with your candidate offering him Klan support if the candidate would take a weak stand on integration. +1% Expose Provision -1% if, when you play this card, an opponent follows with an Expose Card.
Speaking for your candidate, you claim that corporate and income taxes are higher in this state than in any neighboring state and insist that something must be done to lower taxes. +1% Apathy Provision -1% if, when you play this card, an opponent follows it with a Public Apathy Card.	EXPOSE CARD EXPOSE CARD You learn of questionable activities in your opponent's campaign. You may play this card following any Strategy Card played by your opponent which has an "Expose Provision" and gain the stated percent of the vote.	In a television speech your candidate reveals that his opponent attended a secret meeting with the heads of the state's three largest corporations and that some sort of deal was made. +1% Apathy Provision -1% if, when you play this card, an opponent follows with a Public Apathy Card.